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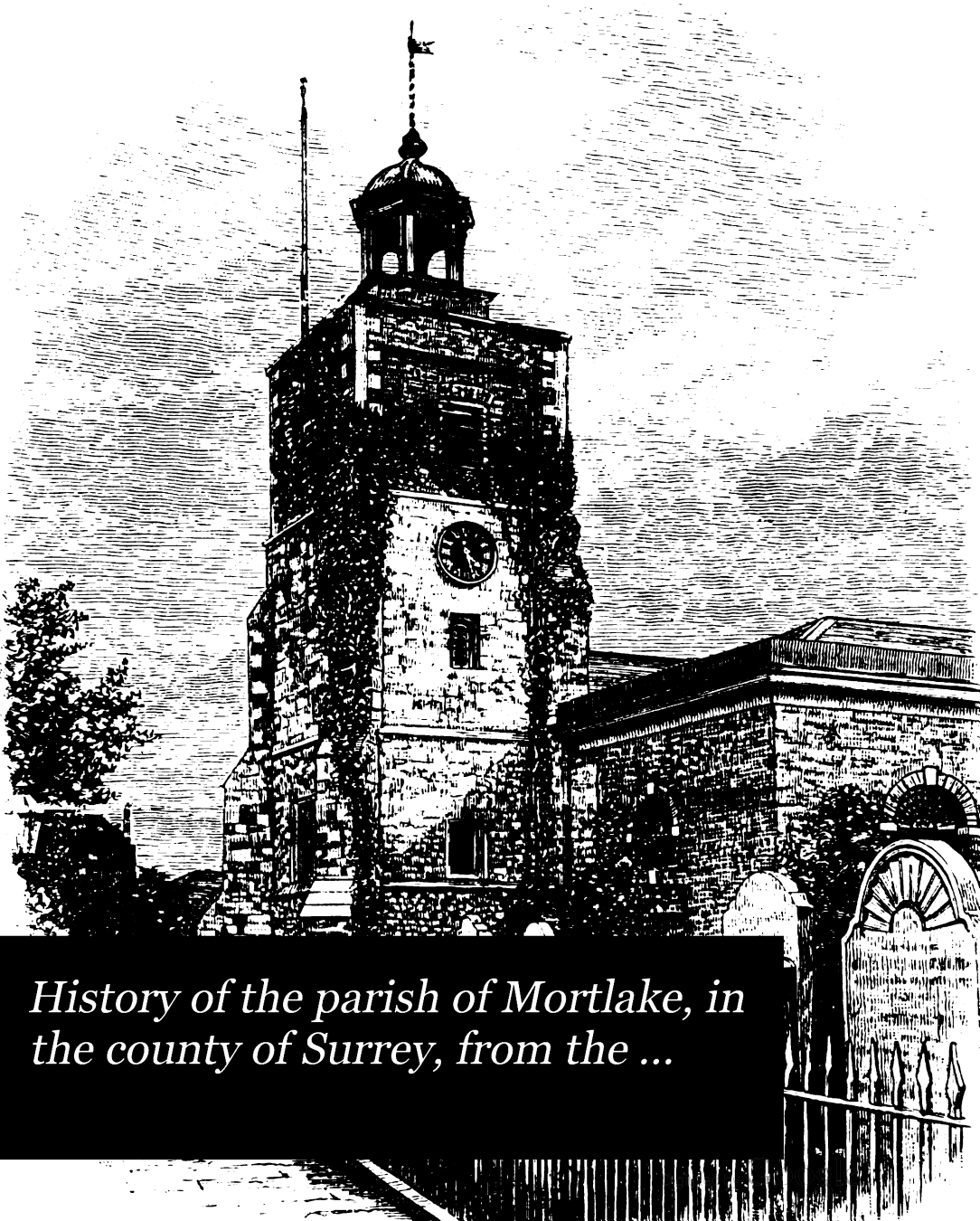
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*History of the parish of Mortlake, in  
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A HISTORY OF THE PARISH

OF

Mortlake,

*IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE  
PRESENT, WITH EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS  
FROM 1578 TO 1886.*

BY

JOHN EUSTACE ANDERSON.

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LONDON:

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[PREFATORY LETTER.]

ST. LEONARD'S, MORTLAKE,  
*30th November, 1886.*

MY DEAR FATHER,

Knowing what an interest you have always taken in Parish matters, and how intimately you have been acquainted with all that concerns the welfare of this place for more than thirty-two years, it is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity of dedicating this work to you, and trust that the facts which I have collected and now set forth in the annexed pages will not only amuse you as recalling to your recollection what you have often heard and read of before, but also some of those matters which have occurred within your own time, and in which you have taken an active part. It was about three years ago that I first commenced taking a manuscript copy of our oldest Register, which I have completed with some little labour, when the idea occurred of making further researches, and I have been enabled carefully to go through, and take copious extracts from, the other Registers to the present time, and to consult works at the British Museum, Record Office, Sessions House, Guildhall Library, and Library at the Incorporated Law Society, the result being this book, which I hope will, besides yourself, interest our friends and those who may wish to know something of the past history of Mortlake.

With this hope in view,

I am, my dear Father,

Your affectionate Son,



# HISTORY OF MORTLAKE.

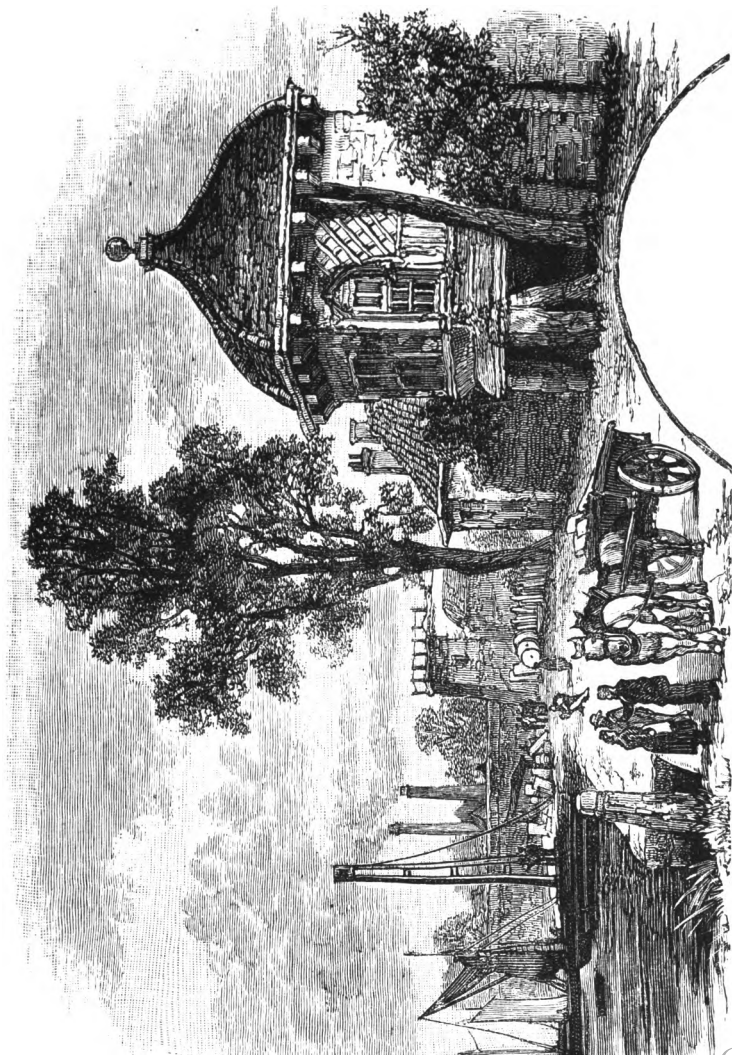
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IN searching through ancient books and manuscripts in order to compile the history of this Parish, I have been somewhat surprised at the different ways of spelling the name of the place. The most ancient is Mortlage. As printed on the first Minute book (1578), it is Mortlak, the other ways in which it is spelt are as follow : Mortelac, Moortlack, Mooreclacke, Mortelak, Mortelaque, Mourtlake, Morclack, Mortelage, Murtelac, Moreclack, Mortylack, Mooretlack, Mourtelake, Mortlacke, Mortlac, Mortylack, and Mortelake. It has been generally supposed to have derived its name from *Mortuus lacus*, or the dead lake, and in Domesday Book (a corruption, as Stowe thinks, of *Domus Dei* book, because it was deposited in the King's Treasury, a place of the Church at Westminster called *Domus Dei*, said to be the tax-book of the Conqueror, and contained in two volumes, one of 760 pages, and the second, a large Octavo of 900 pages and made by his Order, A.D. 1086) it is called Mortlage, which, in the Saxon language, signifies a compulsize law, and now contains about 7000 inhabitants, is situated in the county called Surrey (*i.e.*, Suthrey in Saxon) from its situation on the South of the river, and which, under the Romans, with

the ancient hamlet of East Sheen, and is within the Western Division of the Brixton Hundred and about six and a half miles from Hyde Park corner. The soil is principally gravel and sand, but in the meadows, between what is now known as the Upper and Lower Richmond roads, and in low meadows near the river, there is some clay. The fishery from Mortlake to Brentford was given to Merton Abbey by Henry III., and every year a certain number of salmon were to be delivered to the Lord of the Manor by the fishermen, for liberty to fish, and land and pitch their nets in the soil and shore, as the soil of the river to low water mark belonged to him.

Of the inhabitants in 1817, Sir Richard Phillips says : There is no public taste, no love of natal soil, no pride of emulation apparent, though the site is one of the finest in England. In 1612, on a survey then made, the whole lands contained in the Parish were said to amount to 2000 acres, but there are not quite that number now. The proper acreage, made by a return under an Act of George IV., would appear to be 1910, of which about 650 acres are in Richmond Park. The common lands are about 70 acres now, but before King Charles I. enclosed them in the Park they were very extensive. The ground is chiefly used as market gardens. In 1794 about 60 acres of ground was planted with asparagus, about 10 years afterwards there was not much more than a third of this quantity. Until about 12 years ago when reclaimed for market garden purposes, the land lying between the footpath, crossing the meadows to Kew and the river was swampy and covered with osier beds. In 1792 there were 301 houses and 1766 inhabitants, of whom 339 were lodgers. In 1801, there were 1748 inhabitants. In 1871, 5117, and in



OLD SUMMER HOUSE, FORMERLY ON RIVER WALL OF CROMWELL HOUSE.

built on the north side of the Upper Richmond road near the boundary of the Parish in 1787, but the barns were pulled down about 1880, and the road and pathway slightly widened, and a few detached villas erected, the place being still known as the King's farm close to the Manor road, and the king used to drive to the farm and Kew Palace from the Park through the carriage gates in the wall across Sheen Common.

The church of Mortlake mentioned in Domesday book is thought to have been that of Wimbledon then within the Manor of Mortlake, as in Pope Nicholas's taxation Mortlake is omitted. The Manor in demesne at the time of the survey 1086, must have been of great extent, comprising not only this Parish, but Wimbledon, Barnes and Putney, to be rated for fourscore hides (8000 acres). Of these the Church of St. Paul had 8 hides (800 acres), and paid gelt together with the Archbishop. At the time of the record they were taxed together, but paid no more than for 25 hides. There were then 2 mills of a hundred shillings and woods enough to supply 55 hogs for the Lord's share in Paunage time. 17 houses in London and four in Southwark belonged to this Manor and the toll and fishery of Putney. The whole Manor had been worth £32 (£1920), in King Edward's reign, but had fallen to £10 (£600) and rose to £38 (£2280), in William's reign. In 1291, Pope Nicholas IV. taxed Mortelak cum grangia de Wymbledon at £20. It was formerly a Peculiar of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and the Benefice was a perpetual curacy subordinate to Wimbledon, the latter being the mother church though Mortlake was primarily the seat of the Manor with a salary of £40 per annum, paid out of the great tithes by the lessee under the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, who are the Patrons. In 1656, the tithes of Mortlake and East Sheen were let by the Parliamentary Commissioners for £75 per annum, and the taxes. In 1658, Commissioners appointed to

ceased on the restoration, but under an order of Council made in 1845, and ratifying certain proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the parish of Mortlake was added to the See of London from and after the 1st January, 1846, and is now in the Archdeaconry of Southwark and diocese of Rochester, having been transferred in 1876, and the living is now a vicarage. The old tithe barn was on the north side of the High Street, and was once used as a corn dealer's place of business (Mr. Henry Thomas White before being appointed as stationmaster, which post he held for nearly 40 years, carrying on business there) and was pulled down and part taken into the Brewery on the alterations in the High Street in 1866. The Church was first built on the north side of the present playground about the year 1348 (Edward III.) as appears from a Record once in the Tower being a license to the Archbishop of Canterbury to give a piece of ground in Berecroft, 9 Perches square to Adomar, parson of Wimbledon and his successors to find a chaplain who should perform divine service in a chapel about to be erected on that spot for the ease of the bodies, and the health of the souls of the Inhabitants of Mortlake and East Sheen who were far distant from the Parish Church of Wimbledon (which place is not mentioned in Domesday book), and subsequently (in 1383) Archbishop Courtney presented the inhabitants with a piece of land as a burial ground adjoining the chapel. The Archbishops owned the Manor of Mortlake (by which name it was known in the conqueror's reign, and for some centuries afterwards) before the conquest, but after that event it was unjustly appropriated with other estates by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, but when Lanfranc, however, was appointed Archbishop he

suntide therein in 1099 and held an ordination in this place in Henry I.'s reign to Archbishop Warham, who was the last, and whose successor Archbishop Cranmer alienated the Manor to Henry VIII. in exchange for other lands. Carboyle was confined to the Manor House here by illness in 1136. Archbishop Peckham died here in 1292, and Reynolds in 1327 Archbishop Mepham being excommunicated by the Pope. John XXI. on account of a dispute with Grandison, Bishop of Exeter, retired to Mortlake and died about 1333. Nicholas Bubwith, keeper of the Privy Seal and Lord Treasurer to Henry IV., was consecrated Bishop of London in the chapel adjoining the Manor House in 1406, by Archbishop Arundel and the Bishops of Winchester and Worcester. At the dissolution, the king gave the Manor to his new erected Dean and Chapter of Worcester, with the great tithes of the church at Wimbledon, on condition of their appointing 3 perpetual curates to serve the churches at Wimbledon, Putney and Mortlake. The Manor House was at the West end of the village, and it is said that certain of our kings, from King John to Henry VIII., resided there for a short time. King John stayed at Mortlake on the 21st and 22nd March, 1206. Edward II. dated a letter from here on 21st June, 1316. Edward III. resided here in 1352 and at other times. Henry IV. was at Mortlake in 1407 and 1412, and Henry V. on 2nd May 1417. In 1508, Henry VII. hunted at Mortlake Park (Putney), and the house was standing in 1547, but was pulled down shortly afterwards, and the Manorial residence was removed to Wimbledon. Bray says it was standing in 1663. Besides Wimbledon Manor, the name now of the old Mortlake Manor, there is one other in the parish called East Sheen and Westhall which was held of that Manor, and may have

certain Chancery proceedings instituted by him in 1599 against W. Brasbryg for completing the contract of sale of the Manor of East Sheen and divers lands belonging to same, purchased under an assurance that the copyholds of the Manor contained 7 yard lands, accounting 14 acres to every yard land according to the common usage of the Parish. Sir Richard Phillips in 1817 describes how he walked westwards through the now High Street, and turning a corner on the right beheld the ancient gateway then bricked up, and the ruined walls of an enclosure sanctified as having been for 5 centuries used as the residence of thirty-four successors to the See of Canterbury, from Anselm in the time of William the Norman, to Warham and Cranmer, who wrote several letters from here in 1533 to the Abbots of St. Augustine at Canterbury and Westminster, such enclosure being then occupied by a market gardener named Penley, who informed him that he remembered it for 50 years, and his family had occupied it since the Revolution ; and he took him to a summer house on the wall next the water, the ruins of which were of the architecture of the time of the Plantagenets, and the entire wall of the circuit was of that age. No vestige then remained of the ancient palace, and he could only guess at the precise site by means of the masses of brickwork which he discovered in digging in certain parts of the ground, and at different times in digging up the roots of old fruit trees he had found them embedded in skeletons of persons who were interred in or near the chapel of the Archbishops, and shortly before his visit in removing a pear tree, he had taken up three perfect skeletons, one being full seven feet high. In 1533 (25 Henry VIII.) Ralp Morice wrote to Archbishop Cranmer that his

West end of the village was pulled down by Henry VIII., who caused the present church (St. Mary's) to be built in its stead on its present site, and over the window above the

VIVAT

doorway in the tower is the inscription, R H 8 and in 1719 over  
1543

A R

the east window was this inscription, H S. In the fifth year of  
1543

Edward VI., the church was robbed of three vestments, two copes and a pyx of copper and gilt. In the seventh year of Edward VI. the King's Commissioners delivered to the churchwardens a chalice of silver and gilt and a cope of green damask for the Communion Table, also allowing to remain in their charge to the King's use 3 bells and a saunce bell. The tower at the West end, which is square and embattled, consists of four stories, the three lowermost are of flint and stone in chequer work strengthened by massive buttresses at the angles, the upper portion being of brick renewed about 1799 with stone dressings and crowned by a modern lantern cupola and vane, and there is also a clock, the gift of a Mr. Deakers in 1712. Within the bricked octangular turret on the north side there used be a spiral staircase leading to the belfry and roof in which are 8 musical bells. In 1553 there were only 3 bells and a saunce bell, as appears in the Commissioners report. In 1703, 3 bells more were added, and in 1741, 2 new treble bells were ordered to be cast and hung with the 6 old bells. In 1577, the smith charged 4s. for the iron desk for the Bible, which latter described as the old church Bible, in 1621, the vestry presented to their minister, the Rev. George Langford, as a free gift. The following is an inventory of all the church goods in 1599 as entered in vestry book :

A silver Communion Cup and Cover ; A Bible of the great volume ; An old Book of Common Prayer ; A linen surplice ; The Paraphrases of Erasmus on the Gospel and Epistles : A



the hour glass in ; An hour glass ; A Communion Table ; Cloth of linen.

In 1623, the gallery was ordered to be seated, and in 1631 a partition was put up dividing the chancel from the church. In 1637 Mr. William Leachland seated the chancel and church at a cost to himself of £45 10s., and a ceasment was made of £151 16s. 6d. for repairing and beautifying the church. It would appear by the Minute Book for the year 1662, there were the following utensils belonging to the Church : A silver Communion Cup and Cover, weight 26oz. 6dwt. in a black case ; 2 faire pewter flaggons ; a pewter patten for bread ; a greene cloth carpet for the table ; a diaper table cloth and 2 diaper napkins. In 1712 the churchwardens were ordered to build a new gallery at a cost not exceeding £15. In 1725, the south aisle was rebuilt and considerably enlarged, and a gallery erected by voluntary subscription of the inhabitants, as it appears in the Minute Book that the vestry resolved to take down the waterman's gallery and build a new one as well as to build new pews on the north side of the middle aisle and the cross aisle, to be repaired with purbeck stone, and door to be made at the north side and pavement on west side, and the old font to be replaced with a new one ; but in August, 1726, there is a Minute that the old font should be placed where the churchwardens thought fit, and thanks were voted to Lord Palmerston, John Barber, and Daniel Pettyward for presentation of land to enlarge the churchyard, the old wall to be pulled down, removed and rebuilt. In 1757, and for some years afterwards, it was customary to put " up " the pews by auction in the vestry and letting the highest bidder have them. In 1816-17, the church was altered and repaired at a cost of £785 10s. paid out of a church rate of 1s. in the £1, and again in 1840 when churchwardens were authorized to raise £800 by loan. In 1820 there were 2 few windows

ceiling is flat, divided into panels and supported by Tuscan columns. A new chancel was built by subscription in 1885 at a cost, with fittings, of £2517. About 1840, there used to be at the east end a Corinthian screen of oak (now in vestry) the centre forming an arch, under which was a painting of the entombment of Christ by Gerard Seghers, which was presented by Benjamin Vandergutch, an eminent picture-dealer, in 1794, who formerly resided at East Sheen, and was subsequently drowned on 16th September, 1794, returning from Chiswick, and is buried in the church. Inside the church is a very ancient font, octagonal in form, said to be the gift of Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1454 to 1486, in the time of Henry VI., having his coat of arms and those of the See of Canterbury sculptured thereon, and is ornamented with very rich Gothic tracery, and would therefore be the only relic left of the old chapel which was pulled down. In 1725, and again in 1742, the churchyard was enlarged, as also a third time considerably in 1799. In 1854, ground for a new cemetery was bought in the South Worple Road by subscription, and the entry of the first burial is as follows: "William Langridge, 21st December, 1854." In 1874, a Burial Board was formed and a large addition made to the cemetery, the land being purchased from Captain T. K. Fitzgerald and Mr. W. H. Ratcliffe for £1350 and £420 respectively, the poor-rates being mortgaged to the Atlas Life office for 30 years to secure £3500 lent by them to the Board. In 1864, during the incumbency of the Rev. John Thomas Manley, Christ Church was built at East Sheen, in the south-west part of the parish as a chapel of ease, and during the building, from some defect in the foundation, the tower fell and had to be rebuilt. A vicarage was built in 1866 by subscription on land presented by Mr. J. S. Wortley.

The first account that I can find relating to the vestry room

should be converted into a dwelling-house for the minister, but on the 24th day of October following this resolution was rescinded and it was ordered to be used as a schoolhouse only, but where the money came from with which it was built I cannot trace unless it was founded upon the gift of John Blackwell in 1634 (see schools). The parish registers containing entries of churchwardens' accounts and vestry meetings commence in 1578 (Queen Elizabeth), and to the present time are 9 in number. The first page contains a lease of the parish house and lands to one William Sheene for 21 years, in consideration of £11 for use of church, especially the repair of the steeple, and 10s. per annum, and the first vestry mentioned as being held is that on the 26th April, 1603, when one churchwarden was elected with 2 sworn men, 2 surveyors of highways, and 4 overseers of the poor. The parish registers of births, baptisms, and burials were first introduced by Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, in 1539, and the first one of this parish, written neatly in a parchment-leaved book is imperfect, as to burials between 1603 and 1613 (there being several blank leaves between these dates), and begins in 1599, the first entry of burial being as follows: "Margery Joanes was buried the 13th of November, 1599."

In the churchyard, which was only railed in thirty years ago, is buried Edward Digby, son of Sir Kenelm Digby, in 1629; John Partridge, on the 30th June, 1715, the famous astrologer and almanac maker, often mentioned in the *Tatler*. He was a native of East Sheen, and rose to eminence by the force of genius and application, for, being bound early to a shoemaker, he had little opportunity for learning. In the few hours he could spare from his employment, he taught

treatises. In 1708, Swift, writing under the name of "Isaac Bickerstaff," announced as one of his predictions for that year, referring to Partridge, the almanac maker, that he had consulted the Star of his Nativity by his own rules, and found that he would infallibly die upon the 29th March then next, about eleven at night, of a raging fever. After that date, Swift published an account of his death upon that day, with full particulars of the time and manner of his death. Steele subsequently, in No. 99 of the *Tatler*, describes his burial; and Swift wrote an elegy on his death, winding up with the following epitaph:—

" Here five feet deep lies on his back  
A cobbler, star monger, and quack," &c.

Partridge took this announcement as a serious matter, and issued an advertisement in which he assured the public that so far from being dead, "blessed be God, John Partridge is still living and in health, and all are knaves who report otherwise." The others then answered him by a "demonstration of his death and burial." Also Alderman Barber on the 9th January, 1741. He was son of a Barber in the city of London, and was bred a printer, and became acquainted with Lord Bolingbroke, Swift, Pope, and other eminent writers. He acquired great wealth by the South Sea scheme, and purchased a house at East Sheen. He was alderman of the Castle Baynard ward and Lord Mayor in 1733. By his will he desired to be buried near the ground he had given to enlarge the churchyard. \* There is also an obelisk to the memory of Edward Athawes, 1767; Admiral Mayne, 1765; Sir Francis Molyneux Ommanney, Kt., and his wife; Edward Penrhyn, Esq.; and Lady Charlotte, his wife. In the church are interred Anthony Holt, Comptroller to Queen Elizabeth; the Hon. Francis Coventry, son of

Master of the Rolls in Ireland ; he had purchased a house of Sir James Rushout Cullen at East Sheen ; Richard Byfield, rector of Long Ditton, 1644 ; Sir John Barnard, Kt., 1764 ; he was bred a Quaker, became M.P. for the city of London, and his statue was placed in the Royal Exchange ; Sir Brook Watson, Bart., 1807, formerly assistant Com. to General Wolfe at the siege of Quebec, and finally Commissary-General ; Sir Philip Francis, K.B., 1818, said to be the author of " Junius ;" a tablet to his memory is on the vestry wall ; Robert Devenish, Norry King at Arms, died 1704, and John Anstie, the Garter King at Arms, died here in 1744. Henry Addington, Viscount Sidmouth, died at White Lodge, 15th February, 1844, and was interred in churchyard. Admiral Lord William Fitzroy lived and died here. He is buried in the south-east corner of the cemetery, an obelisk being placed over his grave. The present ivy-covered stone arch in the old churchyard was the original stone arch to the tower door, unfortunately removed and a new one substituted on repair of tower twenty years ago. The best work to refer to for a perfect list of the tablets in the church, with full inscriptions, is Aubrey's " Antiquities of Surrey" (1673), published 1719.

In the State papers of the 4th March, 1634, appears a note of rather a peculiar character to the effect that a petition was presented by Thomas Scales and Richard Lee, churchwardens, to Archbishop Laud as to Lionel Bostock being a drunkard, and being chosen churchwarden, had absented himself for twelve months from the church, and that he had been presented by the present churchwardens and excommunicated, and in the same papers of the 26th May, 1638, a note appears that a petition had been presented by the parish of Mortlake to Archbishop Laud against a Mr. Harrison being

built in 1716, and since then enlarged, to which are attached the British Schools, also recently enlarged, situate in the South Worple Road, with a small piece of ground at the back, which is used as a burial-ground.

In 1851-2, the Roman Catholic Church of Saint Mary Magdalene was built in the North Worple Road, and some years afterwards, schools were built at the north end of the ground next Church Path, and a strip of ground was subsequently added to its old burial-ground on the east side, and a brick wall built round; and the Reverend Canon Wenham's dwelling-house, which at first was a plain, square brick and slated house facing the east, and near the church door on the south-west side, was pulled down, and the present stone dwelling-house erected, connected with an entrance to the church. Two of the earliest benefactresses, I believe, of the church were Ladies Mostyn and Gerard, who resided successively at Portobello House, close to the station.

As both the old parks attached to Richmond Palace and Hampton Court were small, Charles I. determined to form a new park at Richmond, Surrey, and for that purpose large tracts of wood and waste lands belonging to the Royal Manor of East Sheen were made use of, but, inasmuch as they were not sufficient and were interspersed with houses and lands belonging to private owners, a Commission was issued on the 12th December, 1634, one of the members being Sir Francis Crane, Knt. of Mortlake, Chancellor of the Garter, to treat with the owners, but some refused to treat Mortlake parish among the number, as appears in a minute of the Treasury papers of the 14th April, 1635, with respect to certain lands, amongst others bequeathed to them by a person named Thomas Whytefeld, now called Whitfield, formerly Lord of the Manor of East Sheen and West Hall, for the repair of the church, but some of these lands (half), notwithstanding the refusal of the

should at once be built round the new park, thus cutting them off from the surrounding country. This raised a great clamour not only in the neighbourhood, but in London, and some of the Commissioners, Archbishop Laud, Bishop Juxon, and Lord Cottington, attempted to dissuade him from his purpose as being unpopular and expensive, but in vain, and he completed the enclosure in 1637; but by having gates and step-ladders in the wall, allowing the poor to gather firewood, and by payment to the landowners, he hoped to diminish objections and conciliate the public. Some of the lands, however, belonging to the parish mentioned above were never paid for, although complaints were constantly made about it. In the Domestic State Papers of 25th January, 1636-7, appears a note of a petition from Mortlake to be relieved in the ship money assessment, as the King had taken one-half of their lands into Richmond Park, and the Sheriff of Surrey was directed to ease them in such proportions as should be just, and to lay the sum abated on some part of county easily rated or that might better bear it. In 1653 appears a minute in vestry book that John Poole make a presentment to the Commissioners for charitable uses, that although promised money for the lands so appropriated, they had not received same or any rent; and again on the 11th June, 1676, appears an entry that certain persons were appointed to try and recover dues for land so taken, but nothing seems ever to have been recovered. The first Ranger was Jerome, Earl of Portland, made in 1638, and who continued as such until 1648. In 1649, the House of Commons voted the new park to the City of London, who, on the restoration, gave it to Charles II., and Sir Daniel Harvey was made Ranger in 1660; Queen Anne granted the Rangership to the Earl of Rochester for three lives, and on his death Earl Clarendon and his son, Lord Cornbury, sold their rights to George I. for £5000

good deal there and built the great stone lodge in the plantation, below the White Lodge on the south-west side, and made other improvements, spending £14,000 in doing so—the stone lodge, now pulled down about 50 years ago, being built after a design of Henry, Earl of Pembroke, and at the same time closed the gates and removed the step-ladders. The white lodge within this parish was built by George I. on giving up the Stone Lodge to Walpole as a place of refreshment after the fatigues of the chase, and remained in an unfinished state until George II.'s daughter, the Princess Amelia, became Ranger in 1751, being appointed on the Earl of Orford's death. In 1761, the Princess resigned, and John, Earl of Bute, was Ranger until he died in 1792. In 1802, George III. gave it for life to Viscount Sidmouth, Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. The present Ranger is His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cambridge, and the lodge is now inhabited by H.S.H. the Duke of Teck and family. The park is 10 miles in circumference, containing upwards of 2000 acres, of which nearly 100 acres is in Richmond; 265 in Petersham; 230 in Putney; 650 in Mortlake, and the rest in Kingston. In George II.'s time, several thousand wild turkeys were kept for the King to hunt with dogs and shoot. It was formerly called the Great or the New Park to distinguish it from that near Richmond Green. The head keeper is Mr. Henry Sawyer, who succeeded his father, and resides in Bog Lodge, near Sheen gate. In 1754, a subscription of £1095 was raised for trying the rights of the inhabitants of East Sheen to a footway through the park in consequence of Sir Robert Walpole, when Ranger, and subsequently the Princess Amelia, having closed it—the result of an action by Symons against Shaw, Deputy-Ranger, being a verdict for the plaintiff. Mr. John Lewis, a brewer of Richmond, took a very active part in these proceedings, and subsequently, in con-



about 19 acres, and appear to have been a pond in 1650, as there is a warrant mentioned as being issued to pay for a "Punt" for the new park pond near Richmond. No doubt it was enlarged subsequently by the Princess Amelia.

Roehampton Grove is situated on the site of the ancient Royal Park of Putney, which was formerly called Mortlake Park, so called by being attached to the Manor House of Mortlake. The park remained Crown property until Charles I. reign, who gave it to Sir Richard Weston, afterwards Earl of Portland. His son alienated the house and park, which became the property of the celebrated Christian Countess of Devonshire, in whose family it remained until 1689, when it was sold, and after passing through several hands was purchased by Sir Joshua Vanneck, who pulled down the old mansion and built the present one after a design of Wyatt, and formed the fine sheet of water which is supplied by pipes from a conduit on Putney Common. He subsequently sold it.

The first date I can find that anything was entered on the minutes relative to the building of a school is on the 7th April, 1634, when a memo. was entered, stating that, in consideration of the parish allowing him, John Blackwell, to enclose and keep all the land within Clay Ends, besides 20 marks paid by him, that whenever a schoolhouse should be commenced to be built he would pay 20 nobles towards the same.

About 1670 a Charity School was founded, towards supporting which the munificent Edward Colston, a Bristol merchant, bequeathed in 1720 £45 per annum for 12 years. He resided for some time in an ancient house, standing until about 1860, when it was pulled down, on grounds attached to the house of James Wigan, Esq., known as Cromwell House.

On the 9th November, 1673, the vestry directed that the large apartment in ye vestryhouse next the church be fitted up and converted into a public school.

In 1719, Dorothy Lady Capel, Baroness Dowager of Tewksbury (who died 1721), by will, left £11 per annum towards this purpose, and by annual sermon collections the parish was enabled to clothe and educate 20 children. On the disuse of the old workhouse, on the union of parishes being formed, the churchwardens in 1836 let it and sold the furniture by auction. In 1843, the vestry granted the use of it for the National Schools. In 1869, large new National Schools were built, and a small school built by subscription in the Lower Richmond Road. The schools have been further endowed by the following bequests:—£300 bequeathed by the late Viscount Sidmouth, in 1844, for support of the infant schools £200 in 1847, bequeathed by the Hon. Miss Addington; and £250 in 1857 by H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester; and shares in the late Mortlake Labourers' Friends' Society bequeathed by the Lady Charlotte Penrhyn and the Hon. Miss Best.

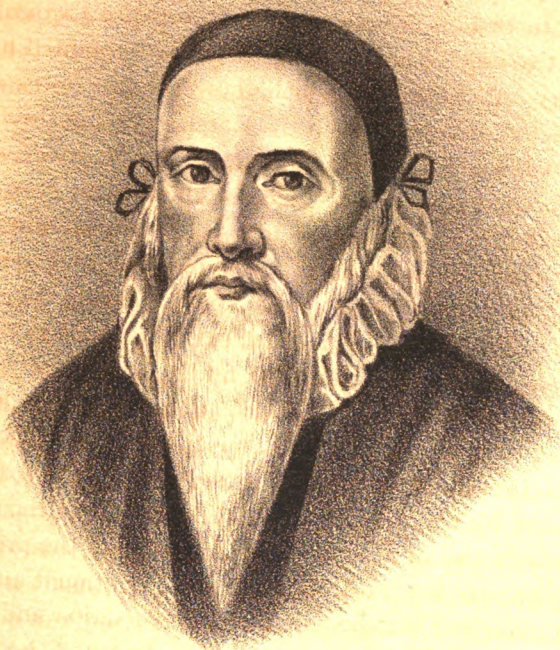
In all the histories in which anything is mentioned about this parish and its inhabitants, there is generally a long account given of Dr. Dee, who in his day was one of the celebrities of the place. I therefore follow the example set me by giving a few particulars regarding the life of this extraordinary man, as well as that of some of the other inhabitants.

Dr. John Dee resided for some years at Mortlake. He was the son of Rowland Dee, gentleman server to Henry VIII., and grandson of Bedo Dee, standard-bearer to Lord de Ferrars at the battle of Tournay. His father was imprisoned at the Tower, 1553, and his mother, Joanna, lived at Mortlake.

University. In 1547, after returning from abroad, he was elected Fellow of Trinity College and made under reader of Greek language. At 23 years of age he gave lectures at Paris on Euclid. In 1553, Edward VI. allowed him a pension and gave him the Rectories of Upton upon Severn, in Worcestershire, and Long, Leadenham, Lincolnshire. In Queen Mary's reign he was suspected of treason and committed to Bishop Bonner's care. Queen Elizabeth on coming to the Crown used to patronize him and appointed him to the Deanery of Gloucester, which, however, he never obtained. She visited him on the 16th March, 1575, at his house at Mortlake, which was near the waterside, a little westward from the church, and on the east side of the present Queen's Head Court, High Street, and on the site of his laboratory rooms the tapestry works were afterwards erected, and there is now a stone let into the wall up the court marking the site of his house. Her Majesty came with her Lords and Privy Council purposely to see his library, but finding that his wife had only been buried four hours refused to go into his house, but directed him to fetch his famous glass or crystal and show her its properties, and her Majesty being taken down from her horse by the Earl of Leicester, Master of the Horse, at the church wall of Mortlake, did see some of the properties of that glass, to her Majesty's great contentment and delight, which glass had occasioned much conversation and given rise to a report that he was a magician. In 1578, he married a second time, Jane, daughter of Bartholomew Tromound, Esq. of East Cheam. In his diary he describes a visit of the Queen to him on the 17th September, 1580, as follows :

"The Queen's Majestic cam from Rychemond in her coach the higher way of Mortlakfelde, and whan she cam right against the church she turned down towards my house, and when she was against my garden in the felde, she stode there





*Dr. John Dee*

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Born in 1576

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obeysains to her Majestie. She beckened her hand for me. I cam to her coach side. She very speedily pulled off her glove and gave me her hand to kiss, and to be short, asked me to resort to her court and to give her to wete (know) when I cam ther."

In November, 1581, he first began his incantations in concert with one Edward Kelly, and Albert Laski, a Polish nobleman of high rank, was admitted into a kind of partnership with them. They pretended to carry on their conversation with spirits by means of the show stone exhibited, as previously mentioned, to Queen Elizabeth, which Dr. Dee affirmed was given to him by an angel. Kelly acted as seer, who, when they had finished their invocations, reported what spirits he saw and what they said ; whilst Dr. Dee, sitting at a table, noted it in a book. A lot of these MS. notes are in the British Museum, as well as consecrated wax cakes, marked with hieroglyphics and mathematical figures used in these ceremonies. The show stone, a round piece of volcanic glass finely polished, was formerly in the collection at Strawberry Hill, and is still in existence, being the property of a nobleman, and has been several times exhibited.

On the 11th February, 1583, the Queen, lying at Richmond, passing his door, graciously called him to her, and he went some little distance with her by her horse's side.

In June of the same year, Sir Philip Sydney and other gentlemen paid him a visit by water, rowed by the Queen's men, the barge being covered with the Queen's cloth and the Queen's Trumpeter being on board. Having got into debt, he left England this same year with his confederates, Kelly and Laski, and the mob, who always considered him a magician, immediately broke into his house and destroyed most of his furniture and books.

The Doctor and his friends went to Poland, thinking, through

went to Germany, but the Emperor banished them from his dominions. In 1589, Queen Elizabeth sent orders to Dr. Dee, then in Bohemia, to return, and he did so, being very graciously received at Richmond. On the 4th December, 1590, she again called on him at his house at Mortlake as she passed by, and he met her at Estshene gate, where she, graciously putting down her mask, did say with mery chere, "I thank thee, Dee; there was never promise made but it was broken or kept," and he understood her Majesty to mean of the hundred angels she promised to have sent him that day. Ten days afterwards she called on him again as she rode by to take air and he met her at the Estshene gate, but after three years, not having obtained any benefit from her promises, he presented a petition to her Majesty requesting that Commissioners should be appointed to inquire into his losses, the services he had rendered the Queen, and the disappointment he had suffered. Such Commissioners were appointed and the two sat at Dr. Dee's house in 1592, to whom he related the particulars of one service, which was consulting with the Queen's physicians and a long winter journey to the continent to consult with some philosophers as to how to restore and preserve her health. Through the mob he considered his books were damaged to the extent of nearly £400, having nearly 4000 books and MSS., which he valued at £2000. His chemical apparatus, which he valued at £200, was entirely destroyed, and he had a valuable quadrant smashed which cost £20 and a magnet valued at £33. In 1595, he was appointed Warden of Manchester, but after a long series of disputes with the fellows he returned to Mortlake in 1604.

On James I. coming to the throne, he was for a short time in favour, but towards the end of his life he fell into discredit, and his last days were spent in poverty, being obliged to sell portions of his library in order to exist. He died at Mortlake

quities of Surrey," commenced 1673, published 1719, he was shown an old flat marble stone without any inscription, which, theretofore, was called "Dr. Dee's stone," as belonging to his tomb; but although I have searched the minute book of the vestry to see if the churchwardens had any item of fee paid them, which was generally 6s. 8d. for privilege of interment in the church, I can find no such record, although there are several items in that of the preceding and following years of fees so received for burying certain persons in the church, whose names are mentioned. Unfortunately, there is no register of burials between 1603-13.

Sir Richard Phillips, in searching in the church in 1817, says: "I could find no memorial of him. Some people seem to have thought he was a spy employed by the Queen, who paid him great attention, on one occasion sending her own physicians to attend him when he was ill."

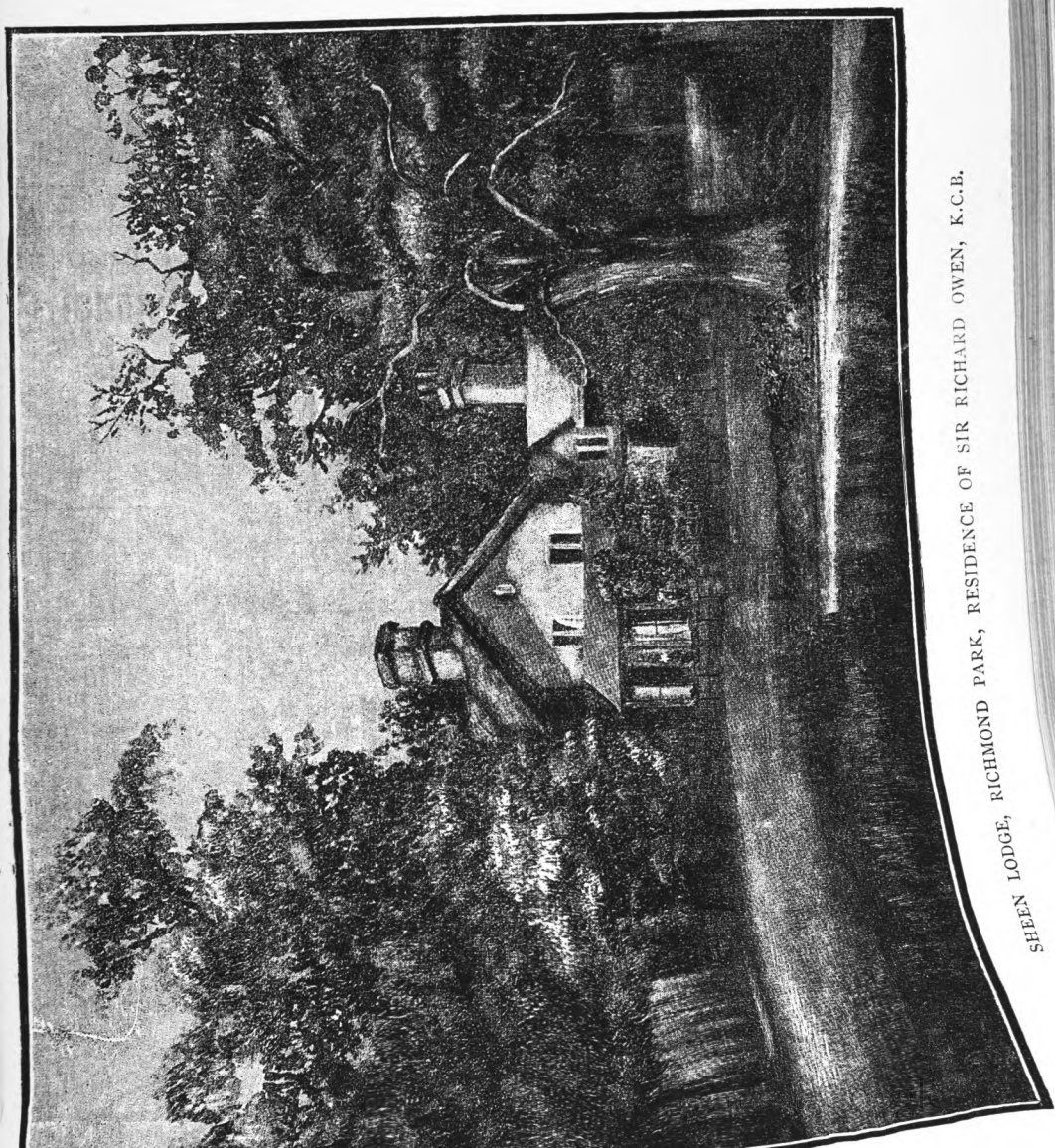
He was a man of considerable learning and left printed works and MSS. on almost every science; and projected a scheme for the preservation of old MSS. by establishing a repository for them. To show the credulity of the age he lived in, on one occasion the Lords of the Council sent for him to counteract any evils which might befall the Queen by reason of a wax image of her Majesty stuck full of pins being picked up in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and this he did, as related, "in a godly and artificial manner."

He was patronized by numerous noblemen about the Court, and his reputation abroad was so great that numerous princes offered him large salaries to reside with them. The Emperor of Russia sent him a rich present and offered him an annuity of £2000 a year to reside at Moscow with the rank of a privy councillor. Notwithstanding the Queen's patronage and the rich presents he was constantly receiving, his extravagance



with harness for twelve horses, besides waggons for his luggage, which trip cost him eight hundred pounds, so that when he arrived in England, for the next three years he had nothing to subsist on except the precarious bounty of friends; and during this period, he received five hundred pounds in cash and a great deal in goods, besides which he sold his wife's jewels and other curiosities, and whatever he could spare out of his house; and, even then, was upwards of three hundred pounds in debt. Nevertheless, he says, "With great parsimony used he preserved himself and his family from hunger, starving, and nakedness."

He pretended until shortly before his death to carry on conversations with spirits, and so to be able to discover hidden treasure and stolen goods in order to subsist on what he could obtain from those who were credulous enough to employ him. In 1817, his house was still standing, as Sir Richard Phillips says: "I went into the house now more than two hundred years old and found it to be a ladies' school. Parts of the room still exhibited the architecture of the sixteenth century, one being decorated with the red and white roses; and from the front window I saw the garden on the other side of the road still attached to the house, and down the central path of which through iron gates, still standing, Queen Elizabeth used to walk from the Sheen Road. Dr. Dees' son became, subsequently, by James I.'s recommendation, physician to the Emperor of Russia for fourteen years, and to Charles I. of England, and was born at Mortlake in 1575, on the same day as his grandfather died, which his father thought was an ill omen. He was educated at Oxford, bred up to physic, and practised in London, where the College of Physicians prose-



SHEEN LODGE, RICHMOND PARK, RESIDENCE OF SIR RICHARD OWEN, K.C.B.

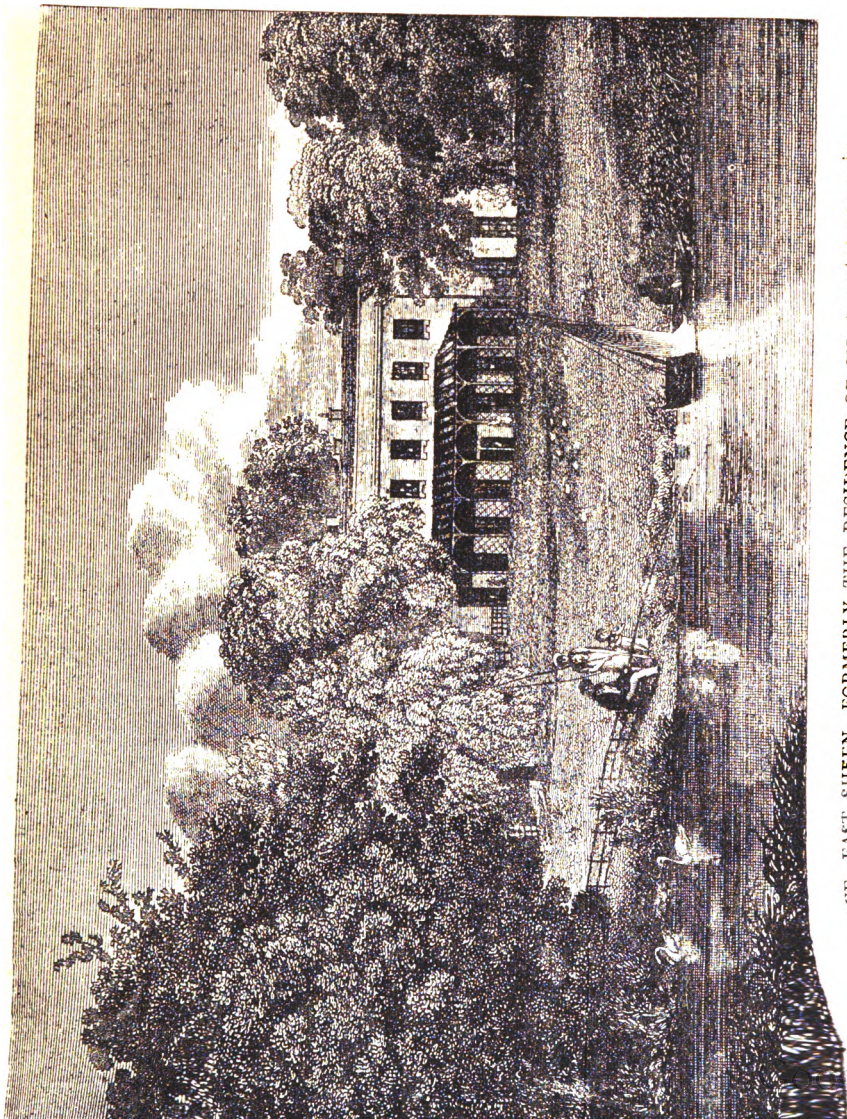
and who was convicted as a regicide) ; also, Alderman Sir John Ireton ; and in " Domestic Papers," 1664, there is an account of thirteen fanatics at East Sheen, where, it is stated, conventicles abound. Sir William Temple, and his son, John, used to live at Temple grove, formerly called Sheen grove, where His Majesty, William III., visited him on different occasions, and a bedroom facing the pond in the garden used to be called King William's bedroom. When there, the celebrated Dean Swift attended the King in his walks round the grounds, and here the Dean became acquainted with " Stella," the daughter of Sir William's steward, and who was born here. The house was built in 1611, and the garden was added to by the first Lord Palmerston, and was subsequently sold to Sir Thomas Bernard, Kt., who rebuilt the front next road and made other alterations, but, since 1810, it has been used as a preparatory establishment for young gentlemen. The Rev. Mr. Edgar, who succeeded Mr. O. C. Waterfield, is the present proprietor.

Sir Richard Owen, K.C.B., formerly of the College of Surgeons and the British Museum, has resided at the cottage in the park, near the Sheen gate, for upwards of 30 years.

Mortlake was very celebrated at one time for its tapestry works, which must have been of very great importance to the place, as at least 140 persons were employed in the works at one time. These works were, about the year 1619, established on the north side of the High Street, where Queen's Head Court is, on ground whereon formerly stood the laboratory and other rooms used by Dr. Dee for that purpose, by Sir Francis Crane, Knt. (whose signature appears several times in the Vestry Minute Book as an overseer), and who bought premises for that purpose of a Mr. Iuxon for the weaving of

ture appears in the Vestry Minute Book several times, and who was a native of Rostock, in the Duchy of Mecklenberg, and in the service of the King of Denmark), was employed, and whose initials, F.C. and F.K., appear on the designs. The King appointed him designer, made him a free denizen of England, and settled on him for life an annuity of £100 a year, and built him a house on the opposite side of the street, which was pulled down in 1794. It was called the limmers tenement. The works under Sir Francis Crane proved a success, and the tapestry sold well, as much as £2500 being paid for the four seasons. At Knole is a tapestry portrait of Crane, which was copied from a portrait of him by Vandyke. Mortlake tapestry is well known, and Charles I., in 1623, paid £500 for a set representing the months. Sir Francis Crane also made him three suits of gold tapestry at a cost of £6000, and the King granted him an annuity of £1000 per annum, and gave him for ten years £2000 yearly for maintenance of the works. Sir Francis died about 1635, and in 1636 the workpeople, 140 in number, petitioned the King for £500, due from Captain Crane. The King subsequently bought the works of his brother, Sir Richard. It was in order to have them copied that, at the suggestion of Reubens, he purchased the cartoons of Raphael, formerly at Hampton Court, now at Kensington. The works were seized during the Commonwealth, and remained during the Protectorate in the occupation of John Holliburie, the master workman, and, on a survey, was described as being one hundred and fifteen feet long, eighty-four feet wide, having on the second floor a workroom eighty-two feet long and twenty feet wide, containing twelve looms, and another smaller room with six looms, and a great room, called the limmers, and on the third floor a long gallery





TEMPLE GROVE, EAST SHEEN, FORMERLY THE RESIDENCE OF SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE.  
GARDEN VIEW IN 1810.

the story of St. Paul, for £804 11s. 3d., and to disburse same for benefit of the manufacture.

In 1639, a warrant was granted to sell five pieces of hanging, the Story of the Apostles, for £886 17s. 6d., the money to be employed in repairs of factory, buying patterns, &c. In 1649 the Council of State directed that the tapestry works should be repaired. In 1651 appears a note of the Council of State that the work should be encouraged, and in the same year the Surveyor of Works was ordered to repair with all speed, and the Lord General Cromwell was added to Commission to consider how to give encouragement to the works at Mortlake. In 1653, it was directed that Sir Gilbert Pickering should have four Dutch prisoners, sending three to tapestry works, and keepers to undertake that they shall not escape to their own country.

In 1657, in domestic State papers appears a note of a petition by Phil Hallenberch and the tapestry workmen, and order thereon that they design the Story of Abraham or the Triumphs of Cæsar, or both, as his Highness (Cromwell) shall direct, at a charge not exceeding £150.

In 1660 appears a note that the object of a Corporation being either to regulate or improve a manufacture or as a reward for a discovery, if none of these ends obtained, the charters should be taken away as monopolies, or else Mortlake, Richmond, &c., should be incorporated, giving them privileges purposely for foreigners.

In 1662, Charles II. made a grant to Sir Sackville Crow of the government of the tapestry works, and gave a warrant to repair decayed buildings.

In 1667, a warrant was issued granting to William, Earl of Craven, and others, all houses, lands, implements

without former allowance of £1000 per annum to support the manufacture, which was then almost dissolving, and run the risk of the imperfection in the King's title to the land. In 1667, a warrant was granted to the master of the tapestry works to deliver as the King's free gift to Henry Brouncker all the designs, looms, utensils, &c., for making tapestry.

A report of the Surveyor-General to the Lord High Treasurer was made in 1702, in which he states he went to Mortlake to see the tapestry house. The buildings appeared very old and ruinous, consisting of two piles of brick, wherein were two workhouses, one with four and the other twelve looms, over which were garrets and a chapel, several patterns were remaining painted on paper, but many old and scarce fit for use, that the commodity did not vend as formerly, and so there had been little work of late years, and a copy was directed to be sent to Sir John Temple of East Sheen desiring to know what he would have done. In 1703 (Queen Anne) a patent was directed to be issued on the petition of Daniel Harvey releasing the condition that messuages were only to be employed as tapestry works. There was also another manufactory of some importance in its day of delf and earthenware established by Mr. William Sanders in the early part of the eighteenth century, subsequently worked by his son to the end of the century, and which finally died out early in the present. Mention should also be made of a small manufactory of white stone belonging to a Mr. Joseph Kishere, some of whose descendants are still living and carrying on business in the village, although the factory has long ceased to exist.

he was assured the patterns were copied from those used at Delf.

The following information is what I have been enabled to gather about the charities of the place :

In 1578 (Queen Elizabeth) the parish owned a tenement called the parish house and land (but how they became possessed of it I can find no record) and leased it to one William Sheene in consideration of £11 for use of church and repair of the steeple, and ten shillings a year for twenty-one years subsequently.

Thomas Whitfield, late Lord of the Manor of East Sheen and West Hall in 1652 (James I.), granted to Milo Hudson and others a messuage in Mortlake and half an acre of land lying in End Furlong, otherwise Town Shot (facing old workhouse on north side of Church Path, and running right through to the High Street, formerly in possession of the late John Squire, collector), at a rental of £12 12s., also half an acre of land lying next pond close and a parcel of meadow land near west end of Mortlake adjoining the river, for maintenance of church. The land extended to the Worple way or field road, and in 1848 the workhouse and land as far as the Almshouses (Sleigh's) was bought by the Trustees of the National School for £200, which sum was invested in Government stock. Several exchanges of the land have been made, that belonging to the trust, now consisting of part of infant schools, the playgrounds and part of land occupied by Sleigh's Almshouses. The Infant Schools were originally part of the National Schools built in 1819. The piece of land adjoining the Ship Inn called the Star and Garter premises, on which were originally two dwelling-houses and seven cottages, were leased to Mr. Goodale, builder. The



meadows, and the river, formerly let to Mr. Atwood for twelve shillings a year in 1874, was ordered to be leased to Mr. Poupart for 40 years at 25s. per annum.

Henry Smith by deed in 1626, and by will, 1642, charged certain property with payment of £3, now increased on an average to £12 per annum for purchase of food or clothing. Bread used to be given, but now twelve great-coats with badges are given instead at Christmas.

Thomas Scales by will in 1639 charged his house called Tower Royal, St. Thomas Apostle, in the city of London, with payment of £5 10s. per annum, to be given in bread to the poor. In 1850, in lieu of the charge, the parish received £160.

Joanna Hullenberch by will, 1662, gave three messuages, with gardens, in Wimbledon Manor (now enfranchised), nearly opposite the church in High Street adjoining a wharf, on which was a malt house to distribute rentals amongst distressed widows, and for apprenticing orphan children. In 1855, they were let at £80 per annum. In 1857, from difficulty in reletting and want of repairs, they were let on lease for 62 years at £42 per annum, and houses have been since rebuilt.

Thomas Sleigh in 1668 gave a messuage barn and garden to the parish situate at East Sheen, near Palewell Common, in field on the north side of the late Mr. Gilpin's house, then lately used as a pest house, which was used until 1845 as a habitation for four poor families rent free. The vestry sold this house to Mr. William Gilpin for £200. £100 was expended towards building three almshouses next the Infant School, and £100 was placed in Consols.

Bishop Juxon bequeathed almshouses for four widows at

annuity of £13, when in 1821, under an information filed in the Chancery Court, £445 15s. 4d. was ordered to be paid over, with which £511 9s. 4s. Consols were purchased for "repairs and buildings," and £433 6s. 8d. Three per cent. reduced on the "annuity account."

In 1708, vestry ordered the house against the Pound, and lately built by Edward Coalstone, who died 1721, to be disposed of to four persons for life to look after children deserted by fathers, and to seize goods for rates. The Pound in 1845 was removed to East Sheen Common at Captain Page's request, who gave up land equal to making path six feet wide in front of premises late Goodfellow, and obtained from the Lord of the Manor the grant of the piece of land now used as the Parish Pound, and the parish gave him a piece of land belonging to Coalstone's Almshouses, being in front next Sheen Road six feet wide, running to the carriage gateway of Mr. E. H. L. Penrhyn's present premises, leaving eight feet for approach to back of Almshouses.

In 1716, by Deed Poll, Dame Margaret Thorold gave £260, the annual proceeds being given in sums of £1 to poor men not receiving parish relief.

In 1729, Lady Eyton left £100, the interest to be divided between four men and four women upwards of sixty years of age.

In 1733, Mrs. Ann Smyth left £100, the interest being given to four poor housekeepers. There is an unknown gift of £20, the interest of which is paid to the minister for preaching a sermon to the charity children.

In 1737, certain legacies and donations given by Messrs. Simons, Juxon, Sir John Cullen, Sleight, and eleven others for purchase of coals for the poor were by order of the vestry in.

children and paying widows' rents were invested, and now amount to £606 18s.

In 1781 and 1785 respectively, Mrs. Louisa Durour and Nicholas Langley left each £50 to the poor, the interest of which is applied in apprenticing poor children, and the rest distributed to widows.

On the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Athawes, she left £100, the interest to be used in purchasing bread.

Dr. John Marsden in 1793 left for the poor £30.

In 1810, Abigail Franks left £110 to be distributed in bread and coals, and £200, the interest to be expended for benefit of the Charity Schools.

In 1818, Sir F. M. Ommanney gave £30; £1 1s. to be laid out on New Year's Day for bread and 2s. 6d. for the parish clerk.

In 1829, Keane Fitzgerald left £1000, the interest to be distributed to thirty poor inhabitants not receiving parochial relief.

In 1837, John Biggs left £400 for the poor; interest is used to purchase clothing and food.

Ann Clark left £120; £1 of the interest to be paid the minister on preaching a sermon on St. Stephen's Day, and the rest to be distributed amongst poor attending the service.

Richard Beauchamp left £20, interest to be divided between three poor housekeepers.

In 1849, the late Joshua Bates (Baring Brothers) of Sheen-House had permission to divert a footpath leading from Palewell Common to East Sheen Lane, crossing Stonehill field, and another leading across to the north side of the field, and for which leave he gave £100, the interest of which is now applied to Coalstone's Almshouses.

There is also a society founded in 1802, called the Mortlake Female Friendly Society. The fund amounts to about

Mrs. Mary Catherine Hill, in 1858, by will, left £250. Interest to be applied for purchase of coal and bread for the poor.

There is a fund called the Jubilee Coal Fund, the nucleus of which was formed out of the balance of subscriptions raised for festivities to commemorate the fifty years reign of George III.; it now amounts to nearly £920. The interest added to by subscribers is applied in medical assistance and for purchase of coals for the poor.

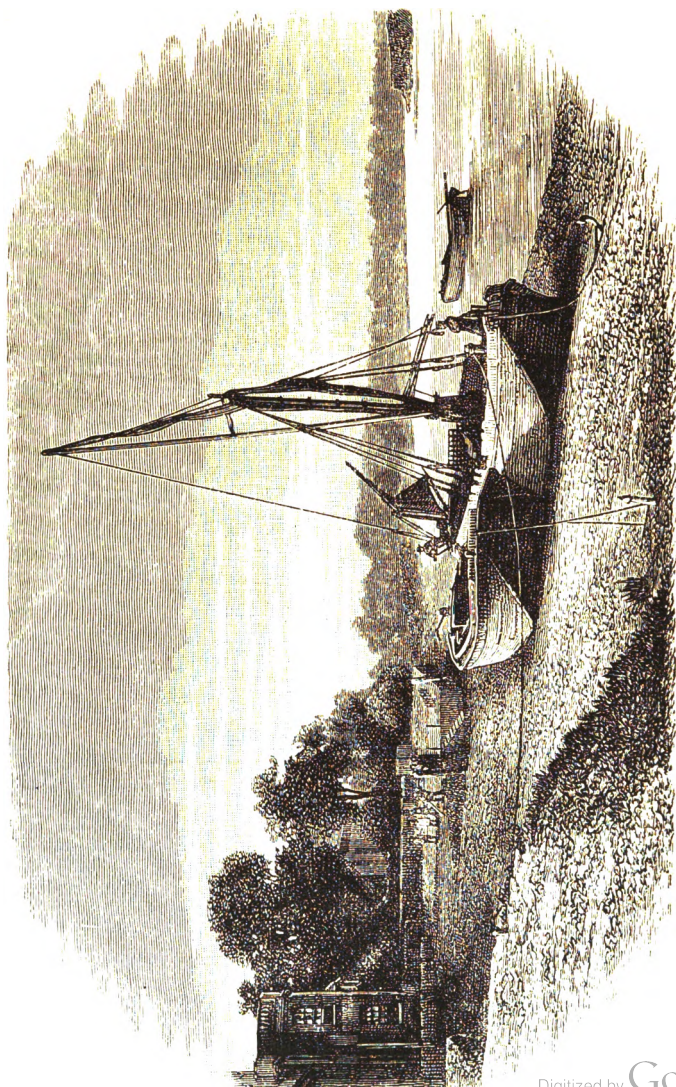
Mrs. Mary Ann Needham, about 1865, left a legacy now invested in £90 2s. 3d., consols, of which £50 is for supporting Coalstone's Almshouses and £20 for repairs of church.

In 1862, Mrs. Banks gave £100 to the parish for closing path leading from Sheen lane through her premises out by Mr. Gaunt, the baker's shop, known as Sheen Lane, which had been let to her predecessors on a long lease at 6d per annum, the interest to be applied for repair of Coalstone's Almshouses.

In 1886, the parish held £1542 10s. 8d. 3% reduced, £888 2s. new 3%, £300 on Exchequer Bill, and £2556 3s. 2d. consols. The average receipt for the last four years dividends and rents on the whole of the charities was £242 7s. 9d. per annum, excepting of course the Jubilee fund and the Friendly Society, which have nothing to do with parish charities proper over which the parish has control.

In the early days before a vestry house was built, it was customary to hold the vestries in the church, and generally after Sunday evening service, and from the churchwarden's accounts, it appears that 6s. 8d. was the usual fee for burying in the church, and charges are made for hour glasses purchased. In some cases of default, such as not putting a

parish had to subscribe the loss, and in certain cases the parishioners had to do penance in a sheet kept for that purpose, and a frame and whip was kept hanging up in the church for drunkards, and a ducking-stool was made in 1662 for scolds, costing £3 7s. The poor also at times gave some little trouble, as they kept breaking the rule of wearing a particular kind of cap and badge; and in 1675, a complaint was made that the pensioners refused to work or nurse, and squandered their money at the ale-house. It was afterwards ordered that all who did not wear the parish badge should be assessed to the poor-rate, and if one was worn, it should be worn openly. The morals of the parishioners also seem to have been looked after, as there is a record that two persons in 1631, named Hales, were "fined 1s. by Dockter Reeves for the profanation of the Saboth, in playinge at nine pines." Two shillings was the amount allowed in 1634 for beer and bread for two days' perambulation of the parish to view the bounds, but these expenses increased year by year, and constant complaints were made and restrictions imposed. On arriving at each boundary mark it was customary to make a rush on some bystander, seize him by the arms and legs, and bump him on the mark. I have heard that at some places it was customary to take charity boys round, and give one of them a good hiding at the Boundary mark, informing him he must not forget the spot; no more he did, for his recollection was ever warm on that subject. From what I have just stated, it will be seen that some of the earlier entries in the vestry minutes are very quaint, and give such information with regard to the past home history of the place as is not to be ascertained in any other books extant at the present time. On looking at the earliest of the churchwardens' accounts, they show that a



MORTLAKE FROM THE RIVER, SHOWING THE "SHIP" INN.

the easiest means of communication with the city of London, at the time when roads were badly kept, and the old ferry house, for the Ferry between Mortlake and Chiswick was situate at the east side of the road leading to the river by the "Ship," being at the opposite corner. The Registers prove that in 1603 and 1625, the plague had been rather severe as by the churchwardens' accounts it is mentioned that £12 7s. 4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. was collected at the Fast, "in the time of the last visitation of great sickness and mortality from the licke whereof God in mercy deliver us."

In 1635, there is an item of 12s. for a new common coffin bestowed on Alderton, who died of the plague, and there were seven Fast-days between 2nd Nov. and 3rd Dec., 1636 when £10 3s. 3d. was sent to the Lord Mayor for relief of the poor at Newington, and a warder was paid 3s. in the "chiefest" time of the plague to keep strangers out of the church. In 1644-5, pitch rosin and frankincense were burnt in the church; and in 1664, officers were ordered to buy three yards of black cloth to cover corpses of the dead, all paying rates, to have use for 1s., strangers, 2s. The plague of 1665 caused great mortality in the parish, there having been 197 burials, being 170 more than the usual average, and in September and October, 122 persons were buried, sometimes 7 a day.

In 1666, the vestry ordered that all persons who had supplied coffins during the great visitation that it pleased God the last year to send among us, should be allowed 7s. for each, and 4s. for children. Although there are several records of robberies at the church and vestry, when, I presume, the different boxes and chests must have been forced, yet the Registers, through not being of any marketable value, I presume, have been preserved, as well as a mass of papers which some thirty years ago were gone through, and a quantity des-

ing to the parish moneys, being lent at interest on the bonds of certain of the City Companies, such as the Vintners', &c. In 1692, a poor person in the parish, not being able to produce a certificate of having buried her child in woollen, as was then compulsory, her goods were ordered to be distrained upon, but by reason of great poverty, these goods were directed to be returned to her by the constable. The churchwardens made several payments for making and repairing the parish stocks, which Mr. T. W. Poulter, the parish clerk, recollects playing on as a boy. They were in existence in 1842, and placed so that a person sitting on the plank could rest his back against the wall of the watchhouse, built in 1694, and pulled down in 1838, facing Church Path, on the east side of the iron entrance gates to the churchyard, which gates formerly stood much closer to the church, with an open space in front between them and the High Street, and on the west of the entrance the old coal-shed and engine-shed used to stand, pulled down about the same time, to widen the entrance. In 1733, a workhouse was built and used as such until 1836, and subsequently was used as a school. The Princess Amelia, in 1758, presented a fire-engine to the parish. On the 12th March, 1774, the tide was so high that the High Street was flooded, and people were conveyed by boat from one house to another, and a mark has been placed up at the Queen's Head in memory thereof. From 1774, and for more than thirty years afterwards, the churchwardens were ordered to pay 3d. and 4d. a dozen for all sparrow heads killed in the parish.

In 1787, the inhabitants having complained as to an illegal meeting, under the name of a fair, being held as being a great nuisance, and it being supposed that a robbery at the church had been brought about by it, a committee was formed, and the five beadles of Brentford, Chiswick, Putney, Barnes, and



without trouble. In 1799, however, some little alarm was created by reason of its being feared that an attempt would be made to rehold the fair, but it was again cried down, and justices attended, and no fair was held. In 1787, Richmond Parish was requested to re-open a bridle way leading from Sheen Common to Richmond Hill under the Park Wall, through same having been stopped by reason of their having enclosed the Pest House or Richmond Common. On the vestry being broken open in 1794, the thieves appear to have been afterwards apprehended by a "Runner." The parish having in 1795, to provide two seamen for the navy, had them cried for at £20 each, and in 1796, having also to provide three men for the army, but although cried for in the parish, and at Brentford, not being able to obtain them, had finally to pay a Lieut. Ruggles, at the rate of 30 guineas per man.

The vestry annually, from 1619 down to 1842, appointed ale-conners, who were to go about tasting the ale to see if it was wholesome, and to test the weights and measures of the tradesmen, for which purpose they had scales, weights, and coal measures, and acted as inspectors, their appointment being discontinued when the county appointed an inspector of weights and measures. Another very important personage in the village was the beadle and bellman, to go about with the bell and ring at eight and five o'clock, who was also provided with a great-coat and hat, laced, and who acted as crier and watchman, and with the assistance of the constable, nominated by the vestry and appointed at a Court Leet of the Manor, locked up disorderly persons in the watchhouse, or placed them in the parish stocks. No doubt he was a terror to all evil-doers. At one vestry meeting he was ordered to receive an extraordinary reward of 5s. on his legally convicting any barber of the parish who exercised his trade on a Sunday, over and above the reward allowed by Act of Parlia-

and who acted as sexton also, and whose relations had previously held the office downwards, from William Waland, appointed in 1792. Unfortunately, he was found dead in the dead-house some 15 years ago, and no one has since been appointed in his place. He held books, plans or records showing where persons were buried in the old churchyard, but these, from some unfortunate dispute with a parish officer, were, I believe, destroyed, as they have never been seen or found since. On the north side of Mortlake Railway Station is a long Elizabethan building, built by the Master Boot-makers' Benevolent Institution (founded in 1836), just previous to 1850, for pensioners of their society, and in the North Worple Road there is a Working Man's Club, which has been in existence for some years.

In 1859, Earl Spencer consented to allow Mr. Fitzgerald to enclose some 10 acres of the Sheen Common lands on the west side, in exchange for a field of his opposite the King's Arms, subsequently pulled down, and the Mortlake Hotel, built on its site, which the Earl in 1860 conveyed to trustees for the purpose of the inhabitants of Mortlake using same as a recreation ground. It was formerly banked up from the road, and the militia used to be drilled in it, there being a tall, open wooden fence round it.

In 1866, there was a very heavy lawsuit in the parish, when the brewers applied for an order to stop up Thames Street, a road running through the heart of the brewery from the west end to the river, and to widen Bull's Alley, leading from the river to the High Street, and the High Street itself, which order they succeeded in obtaining after attending the trial at Kingston, as well, subsequently, for several days at the Newington Sessions, when they had more than 60 witnesses summoned to give evidence on their behalf, and the present

against the alteration, because it would be sure to cause a block in the High Street by stopping up Thames Street, it was suggested to the witness that he was the last person in the world who should object to a "block."

At different times, attempts were made to close up pathways illegally, such as the path from the river through the meadows to Kew, and numbers of orders have been made legally to close and divert others in the parish, such as that running through the grounds of the Earl of Fife, which should have no gates (see plan at Sessions House deposited on order to divert), as it is an old bridleway, and some 25 years ago ran much closer to the house than it does at present. In 1854, the place belonged to Lord William Fitzroy, then to the Right Hon. James S. Wortley, and lastly to the Hon. Sidney Robert Curzon, who sold it to the Earl.

During the last 40 years, a great number of new roads have been made, such as the North Worple Road (there having been previously only the South Worple (or field) Road), made in 1845-6 by the Railway Company on making the line; St. Leonards, which was made on the Hampton estate of Market Gardens, and took its name from the first row of houses built thereon, which were called by that name, in 1850, then owned by a Mr. Cockburn of Richmond, such road being subsequently carried through the new roads, called Leinster Road, and the Mortlake Park Estate, to the Upper Richmond Road, Queen's Road, King's Road, Fitzgerald Road, and the roads running parallel with the Derby Road, on the east of the Derby Arms; also the road on the east side of the Roman Catholic Church, with others. The fields between Sheen House and Richmond Park, on the left of the road, were formerly joined to that house, and belonged to Joshua Bates, Esq. (Baring Bros.), and

## EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS.

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The oldest minute book of the Vestry commences 1st Sept. 1578, ending 4th April, 1652, contains 85 pages, and commences with a lease made 1st Sept., 1578 (Queen Elizabeth), between William Brasbroke and Thomas Jack, churchwardens, and the rest of the parishioners, and William Sheene, whereby, in consideration of £11 for use of church, more especially the repair of the steeple, and 10s. per annum, they let to the said William Sheene the parish house and land for 21 years.

The first account of the churchwardens commences 6th Jan., 1578 :

Imp. payde for the Pulpet to the Joiners . . . xxxiijs iiij<sup>d</sup>

Itm paid to the watermen for the carryage  
of the same . . . . . xij<sup>d</sup>

Item paid to ye Smithe for the yron desk  
for the Byble . . . . . iiij<sup>s</sup>

1579 Itm payde for a fync for not wearing of  
cappes in the parishe, and for or charges  
when we went then to Croydon before  
the Commissioners . . . . . vijs

1580 Itm payd to Ringers for rinninginge  
at the quenes remove frome Richemon . . . . . vjd

1585 Itm pd by Mr. Childe to the Bell  
founders for casting of the Bell . . . . . iijs

It pd for a service book . . . . . iijs

In account s for 1589 appears an item :

1593 Itm to the maymed Soldyers . . . . . xij<sup>d</sup>  
 Itm for a coard for the church gate . . . . . ij<sup>d</sup>  
 Accounts of Thos. Knorisboranges, churchwn,  
 for fyve yers eppyrid at the natyvitie  
 of Christe, 1598 :

Rec <sup>d</sup> for ye buryall of his sister in the church	vjs	vij <sup>d</sup>
Rec <sup>d</sup> for ye buryall of his daughter in ye church	vjs	vij <sup>d</sup>
Receavid for the buryall of my brother, Wm.		
Hethery, in the church . . . . .	vjs	vij <sup>d</sup>
Itm for the buryall of my soonn in ye church	vjs	vij <sup>d</sup>
Receavyd for the buryall of my two brothers		
Bartholomew and John Knorisboranges	vjs	vij <sup>d</sup>
Itm for the ten Commandments . . . . .		vij <sup>d</sup>

List of persons with amounts p<sup>d</sup> on 2 subsidies of 4 granted  
 by the temporality in xvi Caroli p<sup>o</sup> Regis, amounting to  
 £74 18 08, Aliens being charged a head poll of 1<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> (of  
 which there were a number).

Paid for a Parchment Register, 9<sup>s</sup>. Paid 3<sup>d</sup> for ringing as  
 Queen came from London in January.

In 1605, 33<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> was paid for a Bible. Paid Goodman  
 Cadger, by consent of parish, for charges laid out by him for  
 relief of Creeplees and others removed by Passport, 9<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>. Pd  
 High Constable for relief of White Lyon, the Hospitall, and  
 maimed soldiers, 6<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>. Paid for the Book of Cannons, 1<sup>s</sup>.  
 Paid for mending the door and ladder for the Pulpit, 6<sup>s</sup> 7<sup>d</sup>.

In 1606, Paid for a mat for Mr. Kitchen to stand on, 6<sup>d</sup>,  
 Paid for mending Communion Cup, and adding 2oz and a  
 half of silver to it, 16<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>.

1610-1611. In churchwardens' accounts appear the follow-  
 ing items :

Item for an Iron to sett the Hower glasse in,

Item pd Robte. Poole for newe hanginge the  
 greate Bell, and his worke about it . . . . . iijs  
 Receavid upon a ceasment . . . . . x<sup>£</sup> viijs x<sup>d</sup>  
 Receaved of Mr. Childe for the burial of his  
 daughter in the Church . . . . . vjs viij<sup>d</sup>  
 Account 1616-1617. Receaved by this ac-  
 count uppon a Ceasment mad the 1st of  
 Maye, an<sup>o</sup> 1616, for the Gale Hospitalls,  
 maymed Souldiers, House of Correction iii<sup>£</sup> vjs  
 Rec. for the oulld tabell in the Church . . . . . iijs  
 Payment for a cheist for the Register  
 bocke . . . . . x<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>  
 Paide for a newe tabell . . . . . xiijs  
 Paide to Thomas Tindalle for a spade and  
 an ourglas, and for mending to ball-  
 droches . . . . . iijs

At a Vestry held 29th March, 1619, for the first time is any  
 mention made of the election of a Constable Headboroughs  
 and Ale Conners. The entry is as follows:

For Constable	James White.
Hedborrougs	{ Edward Burges.
	{ Richard Sparrowe.
Ale Collors (sic)	{ Thomas Williams
	{ Richard Trimer.

In the Churchwardens' accounts for 1619 appears the follow-  
 ing items of expenditure :

In prmes for 2 books wth the gunc powder  
 Treason and the gouries treason . . .  
 For a frame for a proclamation wch hangeth  
 up

September, 1621, yt was agreed by t  
 pishe then assembled together, that  
 Minister, should have to his oune prop.  
 from the Pishe, the olde church Bible an

In account of one Churchwarden  
 following payment :

Item p<sup>d</sup> goeing to Sr John Hayv  
 answere a presse w<sup>ch</sup> he sent to  
 why wee psented not Sr Ffrauncs  
 for buildinge on the Churchyard

21st February, 1622. Copy of Warr  
 Constable of Brixton Hundreth, and to  
 of every Parish within the same, for th  
 King Majesties Household. Moortlack  
 one of the 8 Parishes in the Hund  
 £8 3s. 6d. On the 17th March, 1662, is  
 accord<sup>ce</sup> with such Warrant, amountin  
 number of acres being set out, and nan  
 Parish. The person holding the largest  
 Ffrith with 228, being 78 acres more  
 holder.

31st August, 1623. After warning  
 Parishioners met, and churchwardens  
 certain repairs to the Church, and the  
 and a rate to be made for that purpose.

At a Vestry held 23rd April, 1626, F  
 10th May, 1629. Agreed to fine anyo  
 office in the church, Overseers to receive

In Churchwardens' account for 1630  
 payments :

Item paid for buringe of a poore way  
 man

Paid for stoppinge the excommunication against

the Churchwardens . . . . . 1<sup>s</sup>

Item p<sup>d</sup> for an houre glass . . . . . vjd

Item p<sup>d</sup> to a scribe to perfectt thee account p<sup>t</sup> . . . . . vjd

In Churchwardens' accounts for 1631 and 1632 appear the following items:

Rec<sup>d</sup> from 2 Hales 1<sup>s</sup> being fines rated upon them by Dockter Reeves for their profanation of the Saboth in playinge at ninepines.

Item p<sup>d</sup> given a poor lame woman that had a pass from St. Thomas Hospitall . . . . . viij<sup>d</sup>

Item p<sup>d</sup> for a book of Cannons for the Church . . . . . xij<sup>d</sup>

Item p<sup>d</sup> for a booke, a Cervice booke for the Clarke, the ould beeinge worne out . . . . . iiij<sup>s</sup>

Item p<sup>d</sup> for a booke of homiles for the Church . . . . . vj<sup>s</sup>

Item p<sup>d</sup> given a poore man who had Certificatt of a greate lose by ffyre . . . . . xvij<sup>d</sup>

Item p<sup>d</sup> for a decreed Excommunication for defaultt of a partition between Church and Chancell, 3<sup>s</sup> 10<sup>d</sup>,

£ s. D.

Item p<sup>d</sup> for settinge upp of the partition in the Church wch divides the Church and the Chancell, and for mendinge the Church-year<sup>d</sup> gatt<sup>s</sup>, xxxj<sup>s</sup> vij<sup>d</sup> . . . . . 01 11 07

Item p<sup>d</sup> in charges for the Crowner, about one drowned at Qew fferry, and taken up at this Towne and heer buried . . . . . xvij<sup>s</sup> vjd

1632 to 1633. In these accounts appear the following items:  
Rec<sup>d</sup> by a ceasment of £4 11 10: in g<sup>th</sup> £4 8 4: pro



Will Phillipps	}	1	0
		Dutchmen.	
John Van Ecke	}	8	
		<hr/>	
		3 <sup>s</sup>	6 <sup>d</sup>

Paid unto ij Irish woemen, given with consent in ye Chrche . . . . . 5<sup>s</sup> 0<sup>d</sup>

Paid for a Frame for the Saint's Bell, and mending ye pewes . . . . . 3<sup>s</sup> 0<sup>d</sup>

Paid for an hower glasse Iron frame oyleing and coolleringe . . . . . 4<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>

Paid for carrying ye poores booke before ye Justices & my dinner about parks 00 02 02

Paid for a robbery yt this Parrish was ceased at with consent in ye Chrch . . . . . 15<sup>s</sup> 0<sup>d</sup>

In account of Churchwardens for 1634-35, appears the following items :

	£	s.	D.
Item p <sup>d</sup> for the Ten Commandements and the Table of degrees of mariages .	00	01	01
Item p <sup>d</sup> for Bread and beare in two days preambulation to vewe the boundes of of our Pish, ijs . . . . .	00	02	00
Item p <sup>d</sup> given to a Bohemian minister, xviiij <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	00	01	06
Item p <sup>d</sup> given a poore woman towards the redeeming of her husband from captivity, and the slavish bondage of the Turks, certified by the Maisters of the Trinety House and divers Marchants of Creditt, &c. . . . .	00	05	00
Item p <sup>d</sup> or reader for Robert Horton, his scoollinge, iij <sup>s</sup> . . . . .	00	03	00
1636 : Paid an Irishman that had r <sup>d</sup> greate losse by fire . . . . .	00	01	00

Paid an Irishwoman that her husband was drowned by shipwrack. . . . .	00	01	00
Paid a poor man that had certificate under three Justices' hands . . . . .	00	00	06
Paid for buryinge a Vagrant that dyed in the Mulbery Garden . . . . .	00	03	00
Paid a Minister's Wife the 27th of July . . . . .	00	00	06
Paid a poore woman that her husband dyed in the King's Bench for debte . . . . .	00	01	00
Paid a poore Gentleman that had a Certificate under the Marquesse Hamleton's hand . . . . .	00	02	00
Paid Richard Maneringe who had r <sup>d</sup> great losses by ffire . . . . .	00	01	00
Paid a poore man that had r <sup>d</sup> greate losses by ffire at Margett . . . . .	00	00	06
Paid for burying a Vagrant that had dyed in one of George Holdsworthy outhouses . . . . .	00	03	00
Paid a Minister's Wife that had her Soune witched to death . . . . .	00	01	00
Paid our expences at sevall tymes about gathering ship money . . . . .	00	03	04
Paid for buryinge a Vagrant the 19th of January . . . . .	00	03	00
Paid the woemen that stripte her and layd her in ye grave . . . . .	00	01	00
Paid for a sheete to winde her in . . . . .	00	02	00
Paid a poore man that had his wife and ij small children trobled with the King's Evill . . . . .	00	00	05
Paid a Poore Scholler . . . . .	00	00	04
Paid for 3 trusses of strawe for the lodginge			

Paid for entringe this accompte for Jo.			
Poole . . . . .	00	01	00
1636 to 1637 : Accounts of Churchwardens contain items :			
Paid an Irish gent undoon by pyrats . . . . .	00	01	00
Paid a Poor Scholler that had bin Lunatick . . . . .	00	00	06
Paid ij Poore people undoon by Suiertship by passe from my Lo : Maior . . . . .	00	01	00
Paid a Poore man that had been taken by the Turks . . . . .	0	00	06
Paid Mr. Tooky or Minister for and in Liewe of the Comunion Carpett wch was given to him . . . . .	01	00	00
Paid for a newe Comon Coffin for the Pish wch was bestowed on Alderton, who dyed of the plague . . . . .	0	12	00
Payd a sicke marryner retorned out of the King's ships to relieve him to passe to his ffrends . . . . .	0	01	00
Payd a warder to keepe out Strangers at Church in the chieftest time of the plague . . . . .	00	03	00
Given a poor gent undoon by suits of lawe . . . . .	0	00	06
Paid ij poore Scottishmen robbed by Dunkerks as appeard bythee passe from the Maior of Dover . . . . .	00	01	00
Paid for a newe Comon Coffin and a new beere to carry poore people to Church, and for other wack doon in the Church, as appears by the Carpints bill . . . . .	1	01	06
Payd another by passe out of Ireland wch . . . . .			

Paid a poore Minister's Wife by passe wth 6  
 children whose husband was undoon by  
 Suertiship . . . . . 0 01 06

Payd twoe old men undoon by suertiship by  
 passe . . . . . 0 01 00

10th, April, 1637 to 2nd, April, 1638: In accounts of Church-  
 wardens appear the following items:

Pd and spent at the Preambulacione . . . . . 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>

Pd for a Hood as appeerth by the Bill . 02 00 00

Pd for a Pennance Sheete . . . . . 00 15 00

Pd for 12 leather bucketes and payntinge . 00 14 02

Pd for a Wainskote chest and three lockes 00 18 00

13 Persons' names set out showing that they had not on  
 19th September, 1637, payed the ceasment for the repayringe  
 of the Church.

19th September, 1637. List of persons under a ceasment  
 made amtg to £151 16s. 6d. for the reparacione and beautify-  
 inge of the Church.

8th May, 1638. On this date late Churchwardens handed  
 over to the new ones the following Church property:

One Service Booke for the One Booke of Homilies.

Communione.

Table Kivered with greene leather and gilded. One Booke of Communes.

One Surplice and Hoode. One great Wainstoke Cheast,  
 2 Carpites of green cloath. with three lockes and  
 2 Tabel cloathes for the Com- keyes.

muniuns tabell, one of  
 damaske.

2 Cushones, one of Crimsone wrought velvet, and one  
 of greene playne velvet. 1 Ould cheast and one box  
 with three lockes.

One Communion cuppe of 12 Leather bucketes marked silver  
with a plate or with M.F. Kiver.

One Sheete for such as shall Ladder.  
doe pennance.

1 Greate Bible. 2 Servis bookes.

Memorandum that in the year 1637, Mr.

William Leachland seated the Chancell  
and Church at a cost to himself per-  
sonally of . . . . . £45 10 0

1639 to 1640: In Churchwardens' accounts appear the  
following items:

Payd at the Preambulacon . . . . . 17<sup>s</sup> 0

Payd to a man that lost his ship and goods 00 00 06

Payd to 4 Irish people wth passes . . . . . 00 02 00

Payd to a poore Scholler from Newe  
England . . . . . 00 01 00

Pd a woman whose husband was prison<sup>r</sup> in  
Argier . . . . . 00 01 00

Pd for writinge and entringe this accompte 00 01 00

1640 to 1641: In Churchwardens' accounts appear the  
following items:

Paid for making a new wheele for the trebell  
and mendinge the Saunce Bell, and  
makinge the deske for Mr. Skales his  
bread, and for the colour and writinge  
the vers over y<sup>t</sup> . . . . . 01 01 10

Paid Mr. Barnett for writinge Mr. Scales .  
Will into the Church Book . . . . . 00 01 00

Paid to 2 Soldyers out of Germany . . . . . 00 00 06

Paid for a lyne for the brasse Candlestick 00 01 06

On 15th May, 1641, appears a Memorandum of John Juxon

28th February, 1641. Receipt by Churchwardens for £15, given by will by Mr. John Juxton the Elder, and Mr. William Simonds to be laid out for the poor in providing coales accounts.

1641-2. Paid for vij officers goeing to St.

Margarett's Hill . . . . . 00 07 00

Payd Wm. Rigoll for carryinge in the Pro-

testacon . . . . . 00 00 04

1642-3. Payd our chardgs goeing to Croy-

don about the Poore protestants in

Ireland . . . . . 00 01 00

1642-3. Item to a Captaine's Wife whose

husband was kild in Ireland . . . 00 01 00

Item pd the Royall subsedy ij tymes for

Wm. Crabb's howse . . . . . 00 04 06

In accounts of Churchwardens 1644 to 1645, appear the following items:

Paid a poore woman ijd and a peece of

board in the church ijd . . . . . 0 00 04

Payd for great Nicholas his Coffin . . . 00 07 00

Payd for horsehire and horsreste when we

went to enquire what land belonged to

or neighbors pishes whereby to ease

or selves . . . . . 0 05 00

Paid for Pitch, Rosin, and Ffranckinsence

burnt in the Church . . . . . 0 01 06

Payd for hott water at the drawinge of great

Nicko to Church . . . . . 0 01 00

Paid to ij poore Ministers wth passes plun-

dered in Ireland . . . . . 0 02 00

1645 to 1646: The following items appear in Churchwardens' accounts:

Paid to . . . . .

	£	s.	D.
Paid for a Covenant and ye fframe to sett it in . . . . .	00	03	00

It. layd out when they carryed ye common prayre bookes to Margaretts Hill in Southwark and then to Kingstone . . . . .	00	14	00
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It. for goodwife Phillip's Coffinne . . . . .	00	06	00
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Paid for a pipe keye to the Truncke . . . . .	00	01	06
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7th June, 1647. Recital and Agreement that, whereas Will Crabb had on lease from the Parish a house caulled the Maydenhead together with the lands dated 24th June, 1632, and since then the King Charles I. had taken part of the lands into the Great Park, agreed that for the years due the said Crabb shall pay £4 5s. od., and from Lady Day, 1647, £3 per annum, he releasing all claim to any purchase money when paid by His Majesty.

1646 to 1648. In Churchwardens' accounts appear the following items :—

	£	s.	D.
Pd for a frame and a whip that hangs in the Church for drunkards . . . . .	00	01	02

Pd for blottinge out the Cherubins in the Church . . . . .	00	02	06
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Pd for a warrant for Tho. Edwards, for security for his bastard . . . . .	00	01	00
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Pd for new castinge the little Bell . . . . .	3	17	6
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22nd April, 1649. Agreed to fine a person for the future refusing to act as Overseer 40s.

1st August, 1653. Ordered that John Poole present to the Commissioners for charitable uses that the land given for

garden a footpath leading from Sheene fields into Mortlake, known as Mullens path.

29th April, 1664. Overseer ordered to buy 3 yards of Broad black cloth to cover corpses of the dead, all paying poor rate to have the use for 12d., strangers to pay 2s.

17th April, 1666. It was resolved that the respective persons who had provided coffins for the poore of the parish (during great visitation that it pleased God the last year to send among us) shall be allowed for every man's and woman's coffins by them made for the use of the Parish, seven shillings for each, and for every child bigger or lesser one with the other four shillings.

23rd March, 1667. Vestry as usually is held in the parish church.

30th March, 1668. On complaint of a Mrs. Byfield, a house of hers being blown down, whilst in possession of parish, she subsequently received £4 10s., and the materials

25th September, 1670. Resolved that the new building on the north side of the church should be converted into a dwellinghouse for the minister. On 31st October 1670 the above resolution was rescinded, and struck out in minute book, and resolved that the building should only be employed as a schoolhouse.

25th May, 1674. Timothy Bowyer chosen as clerk to the vestry, and to receive usual annuity.

On the 8th November, 1675, a complaint made that the pensioners refused to work or nurse, and squandered their money at the ale houses.

On the 13th March, 1676, Peter Whitehead appointed clerk to vestry at 40s. per annum.

On 11th June, 1676. Persons appointed to recover dues for land taken into the park, and a grant to Dame Abigail Cullen to build a pew in north gallery, and leave to make a



On 15th October, 1676. The stable adjoining churchyard to be let at ancient rent of 12s.

On 24th September, 1677, order of 16th October, 1670, as to certain inhabitants meeting weekly for dispatch of parish business renewed.

7th April, 1684. Fine, refusing to serve as overseer, raised from £4 to £5.

31st January, 1686. Complaint of processioning dinners, notwithstanding former order, now limited to £3.

18th December 1692. The wife of Price Sayer, having interred infant and not brought certificate of its being interred in woollen. Warrant granted to constable to distrain on goods, but being extremely poor distrained goods to be returned.

9th April, 1649. Ordered that Henry Hone, ye Clerk of the parish, be paid yearly £3.

8th July, 1694. Complaint made of want of a watch house, and on 18th August, following one was ordered to be built near church.

20th July, 1695. Ordered that a security be given on church lands for £150, to pay for ye bells.

30th August, 1698. Overseers ordered to purchase stockings, &c., for Thomas Barnet.

15th October, 1699. Ordered that Henry March be allowed as much money as will buy a load of the best wheat, in consideration of his giving a bond to the parish to save them from any charge, touching the keeping of his mother, and the two younger children for one year to come.

25th January, 1701. There appears the following minute:—Whereas Elizabeth Quint, of this parish, has confessed publicly in the congregation. that &c.. &c.. &c. It is hereby

and repairs £180 was expended. The Garter property (near the present Ship Inn) was charged with payment.

17th April, 1704. Churchwardens to provide scales and set of brass waights for ye ale conners.

3rd May, 1704. Churchwardens to repair watch house and cole house.

24th April, 1705. Every one to be assessed excepting persons wearing openly the Parish Badge.

8th July, 1705. Ordered that ye old stocks being useless, a new pair be made.

27th April, 1707. Churchwardens to take care of two cottages near the pound, and to secure them to the parish.

14th September, 1707. Rate ordered amongst other things to pay for setting up a new pair of stocks and repairing Watch House.

4th October, 1708. House against ye Pound, lately built by Edward Coalstone to be disposed of to four persons named for life to look after children, deserted by father, and to seize goods for rates.

2nd April, 1711. Allowance for redeeming poor person's bed on condition of his taking two children off the Parish.

29th July, 1711. Overseers ordered to buy two Shirts for Henry Clarke, and to provide a fireplace for a widow.

14th October, 1711. Ordered William Horne to have ye house called ye pest house paying 30s. a year rent, and that Thomas Mayson be allowed Bell and to goe as a Bellman in ye night season, till further order.

26th December, 1711. Remission of Poor-rate on condition of person keeping his mother.

12th May, 1712. Churchwardens to build a new gallery in church.

19th May, 1712. Churchwardens to procure an addition of  
halfp. ...

ye cubito by writeing ye name of Mr. Deakers in gold letters.

6th April 1713. Agreed, subject to approval by vestry of Proxy, that any one elected churchwarden or overseer should have ye privilege of acting by proxy.

9th October, 1720. Robert Draper to be Beadle and Bellman, and Churchwardens to demand ye Bell from Thomas Mayson.

16th October, 1720. Ordered William Sawyer to be in ye room of Robert Draper, Beadle and Bellman, and to be provided with a great coat and staff and hat, such hat to be laced, and that he be obliged to ring ye 8 and 5 o'clock bell.

23rd October. John Kester to be allowed £3 a year for writing ye rates and attending ye vestries.

5th September, 1721. Resolved to enlarge the Church. Subscriber's list to be taken round.

30th June, 1722. Lease at 1s. per annum of Sh<sup>n</sup>. Alley, being an old Churchway.

6th July, 1724. Vestry consents to Church being enlarged.

27th June, 1725. Waterman's Gallery to be taken down and rebuilt, and pews north side of middle ile to be new built and ile and cross ile repaired with stone, and door to be made at north side and old font to be removed and new one placed in ile.

28th August, 1726. Thanks voted to Lord Palmerston, John Barber, and Daniel Pettyward for presentation of land adjoining present wall to enlarge churchyard, and old font to be placed where churchwardens think fit.

17th August, 1729. William Sawyer, beadle and bellman, ordered to deliver up his coat and hat, bell and staff of ye parish and to be no more beadle.

10th September, 1729. Churchwardens to ask for contributions towards building workhouse, the rates lately having been so burdensome. A sum not exceeding £3 to be allowed for ye processioning day.

13th December, 1732. Resolved to build a workhouse. £30 to be paid John Archer and John Snelling for the ground, 19 rods abutting north on path leading to the church.

21st October, 1733. Agreed to borrow £400 on parish stock to pay workmen's bills towards building the workhouse and to take steps for furnishing.

4th November, 1733. £500 ordered to be borrowed on Parish Bond on Workhouse, and Churchwardens to order 6 beds, and notice given to pensioners that no more relief would be given to those residing out of the Workhouse.

29th August, 1736. Overseers to have a warrant against 26 persons not paying Poor Rate of 1735.

26th August, 1737. Warrant of distress ordered against 45 persons for not having paid Poor Rate.

1st June, 1741. Churchwardens and others named, or any 5 to be at liberty to agree with Robert Catlin or any other person to cast two new Trebles and new hang them with ye old 6 Bells, and which is to be compleated without any rate upon ye Parish.

14th September, 1742. Churchyard wall to be taken down and a new wall erected 34 feet further out into the field.

28th July, 1752. Vestry ordered to be adjourned to Sunday, ye 2nd August, 1752, to be held immediately after evening service.

2nd August, 1752. Ordered that for the future the Churchwardens and Poor accounts be separated in future, and separate rates be made. Churchwardens and Overseers ordered *not to grant any relief to the poor unless they were* the n

10th December, 1754. Ordered that Edward Bridgman have a coat and hat and to act as Beadle.

18th May, 1755. William Dilk (Master of Workhouse) chosen vestry clerk, in room of Mr. Kester, deceased, at £4 per annum.

26th December, 1755. Pew No. 5 given to Mr. Ralph Crutcher for £6 6s.

11th April, 1757. Mr. John Stalker attended on behalf of the Honourable John Spencer, the Lessee of the tithes, and claimed fees on burials in Old Churchyard.

30th May, 1757. The Impropriator having claimed fees for tombstones laid down in the old Churchyard, a case was directed to be prepared and an opinion taken thereon. No Escutchen, Coat of Arms, or other Ensign of Honor to be put up in Church without Order of Vestry.

27th June, 1757. Ordered next Sunday, public notice be given in the Church, for a vestry to be held to dispose of certain pews.

11th July, 1757. A Pew being "put up," Mr. Seward offered 2 guineas per annum, which was accepted. An extraordinary reward of 5s. ordered to be paid to the Beadle on his legally convicting any Barber of this Parish who exercised his trade on a Sunday, over and above the reward allowed by Act of Parliament.

5th March, 1758. It was reported to, and the Vestry thanked Her Royal Highness, The Princess Amelia (daughter of George II.) for purchasing a Fire Engine for the Parish at a cost of £50.

24th November, 1760. John Wild Tomlinson admitted as vestry clerk at a salary of £4 4s. per annum in room of Mr. Dilke, discharged from that office, and Mastership of Workhouse at his request.

30th July, 1761. Paid to Mr. Stovell £4 10s. for a Malitia-  
man

to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to suspend repairs of cupulo of the Church for one year as Parish overburthened, with poor paying a rate of 2s. 6d. in the £.

25th July, 1765. £12 received for grave wherein Admiral Mayne was buried.

31st December, 1772. William Woolfe elected as Vestry Clerk in room of Mr. Tomlinson, resigned, at salary of £4 4s. per annum.

2nd August, 1773. Mr. Beard, Master of Workhouse, ordered to teach the children to read and write.

9th November, 1774. Churchwardens ordered to pay 4d. per dozen for sparrow heads.

23rd November, 1774. William Ross agrees for one year to keep Workhouse people at 2s. 10d. per head per week, and to find every necessary except clothes and medicine. To teach ye children, and to bring such as are able regularly to church. To have morning and evening prayer. To give hot meat dinners 3 days in the week and one cold meat, and keep garden in repair.

22nd September, 1775. The Watch house to be let on lease to best bidder, and was let on a building lease for 61 years at £1 4s. per annum.

4th September, 1780. John Manders elected Beadle in room of Richd. Aspen, deceased.

15th March, 1781. Mention being made that Mr. Hill at The Ship, had stopped a certain path leading to Kew, the Vestry Clerk directed to write him to open it, otherwise Vestry would compel him.

16th April, 1781. Abraham Goodwin desired to take upon himself the office of Magistrate, as from death of Mr. Page the Parish would be much distressed for want of one.

1st April, 1782. Whereas it appeared that the present alarming bags of insects, which now are hanging on the hedges and trees if not immediately destroyed may be pro

vestry wishing to promote so truly laudable and humane a plan as the other Parishes have done for gathering them and burning them, and the Churchwardens have declared their willingness to go round this Parish and collect contributions, and thereby offer rewards for their gathering in the said bags of insects and having them publicly burnt, this vestry do accept their humane offer.

5th May, 1783. Timothy Yates and William Brown were fined Ten guineas each for not serving as Churchwardens.

13th December, 1783. Ordered that a key be given to the Watchman that he may be able to put disorderly people into the Watchhouse.

10th June, 1784. Henry Wilkins Tucker Fuller of 33 Gravel Lane, offered to employ poor in workhouse in spinning yarn, he being allowed half the profit on earnings.

11th November, 1784. Surveyor having been summoned before Justices at The French Horn, Wandsworth, for not repairing road leading from Brickwallfield to Kew, resolved as it was the only direct road to Kew, and it could not be proved to be a private road, or that adjoining land owners by custom or otherwise were liable to repair it, that same be amended and repaired at Parish expense.

28th March, 1785. Resolved to charge the lands in the Park with rates.

14th September, 1786. Minister, Churchwardens, and Committee to draw up an account of all charitable donations as ordered by Parliament.

9th April, 1787. John Andrews elected Beadle in room of John Mander, deceased, at a Salary of £5, with usual cloaths, and he was ordered to keep the Parish clear of beggars, and to give an account of all soldiers seen lurking about the lanes and fields of this Parish at unseasonable hours.

meeting under the name of a Fair in this town, a Committee appointed to take steps to suppress same.

3rd August, 1787. The Constable and Headborough directed from time to time to visit ale houses in time of Divine Service on the Lord's day, and to prosecute the Keeper or Frequenter offending against the Law. The Committee reported that the Fair had been suppressed. The five beadles of Brentford, Chiswick, Putney, Wandsworth, and Barnes, received 1s. each for crying down y<sup>e</sup> Fair. 18 Constables were employed at 2s. each, with refreshment.

17th October, 1787. Vestry Clerk directed to apply to Richmond Parish to re-open Bridle way leading from Sheen Common to Richmond Hill, under Park Wall, closed by them through their having enclosed Pest House or Richmond Common.

21st October, 1789. Churchwardens stated £13 17s. would be required for the necessary weights and measures for the Ale Conners.

28th May, 1790. The Poor were farmed under contract with Mr. Rid.

28th September, 1791. Two Magistrates stated that ditch in Sheen Lane was dangerous.

9th April, 1792. William Waland elected Beadle in room of John Andrews, deceased, at usual salary and clothing, and directed to keep the Parish free of Beggars.

14th May, 1792. Philip Francis (said to be the Author of "Junius") allowed after explanation to keep foot-path on North Side of his house stopped up, he undertaking to keep bridle path on South Side repaired and fenced off from the Common fields, such way leading from Reverend Mr. Peach's stables to the carriage road leading to Richmond Park, the



20th February, 1794. Reward reduced to £10, and the expenses of Mr. Butt the Runner, allowed with a gratuity of £3 3s., for apprehending persons robbing the Church.

21st April, 1794. Mr. Benjamin Vandergucht presented a painting of the entombment of Christ, by Gerard Seghers, as an altar-piece, and for the putting up of which he had obtained leave of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

2nd October, 1794. Churchwardens ordered to take no fees for interment in the Church of the late Mr. Benjamin Vandergucht.

2nd April, 1795. Parish being ordered to provide two seamen for the Navy, the Beadle was ordered to cry through the Parish that £20 each would be paid for two Volunteers. Two men were afterwards obtained.

6th August, 1795. Charles Slipper, Master of Workhouse, allowed 4s. per head per week for each poor person's maintenance.

12th October, 1795. Church Steeple ordered to be repaired, the cost eventually being £191 7s. 3d.

18th February, 1796. Churchyard being full, a Mrs. Mary Davis offered her 2 houses and stables on north side of churchyard, and the parish agreed to give her £15 15s. per annum during her life.

8th December, 1796. Parish having to provide three men for the army, and not being able to get them for £15 each on crying through the parish and at Brentford Fair, they resolved to pay a Lieutenant John Ruggles, who said he could find them thirty guineas per man.

3rd March, 1798. Subscription list opened for defence of country against France, £370 9s., was collected from 105 persons in sums of £100 down to 1s.

11th June, 1798. Read a letter from Court of Lieutenancy requesting the appointment of proper persons to be conductors

16th July, 1798. As it was feared an attempt would be made to revive a Fair suppressed in 1787, resolved to apply to the Magistrates to prevent such Meeting, and the Peace and Parish officers directed to prevent stalls or other obstructions being put on Highways or Footpaths.

25th March, 1799. Ale Connors ordered to be provided by Overseers with Half Bushell Peck and half Coal Measures.

3rd June, 1799. A Contract entered into with Mr. Joseph Watson to take down and rebuild Churchyard wall on taking in the land for enlargement at a cost of £46 10s., but no one offered a price for making an Oak coping to the Wall.

15th July, 1799. It being thought an attempt might again be made to revive the Fair suppressed some years ago, the Parish officers were ordered to suppress any such attempts, and the Beadle was ordered to cause a Hand Bill (then read) to be cried in Chiswich Fair, and to caution Pedlars and others from coming.

20th February, 1800. Ordered, that for 20 years no new graves should be made or dug, and then only by order of vestry, and a scale of fees for new ground set out.

14th April, 1800. A request having been made to the Parish to appoint an Inspector of weights and measures on the 3rd July, 1800, it was resolved that, whereas annually two persons were always appointed as Ale Connors (nominated by the Parish), by the Lord of the Manor of Wimbledon at his Court Leet, who regularly went out, attended by peace officers, and inspected the weights and measures, &c., belonging to Shopkeepers and retailers, it was thought unnecessary and inexpedient to appoint an Inspector.

14th July, 1800. John Perrin the Constable and his Assistants having reported that they had been grossly assaulted by certain persons on apprehending them for robbing the garden ground of Mr. John Brown, a prosecution was ordered

17th May, 1802. Mr. Benjamin Kishere appointed Poor Rate Collector at a Commission of 3d. in the £.

22nd September, 1802. Revival of Order previously rescinded on 1st October, 1800, that Churchwardens pay 3d. a dozen for all Sparrows destroyed in the Parish.

4th July, 1803. Mr. Vandergucht, son of the late Mr. Benjamin Vandergucht, was interred on Saturday previously, and the Churchwardens were directed to take no fees by reason of the Father's gift of the Picture.

22nd September, 1803. A Surgical case of great difficulty having occurred with respect to a poor woman (Mrs. Sims), residing in Parish, and the assistance of Mr. Dundas of Richmond being called in for an immediate operation, Resolved to pay him £3 3s. od.

5th March, 1804. In this year, an assessment made on lands, houses, as well as profits arising from professions or trades, 173 persons, whose names are set out, were exempt by reason of their income not exceeding £60 per annum.

12th March, 1804. Overseers ordered to pay Mr. Jellicoe, Bench Clerk, two guineas for his trouble in swearing in Special Constables for this Parish.

1st April, 1805. Parish called on to pay £171 9s. od. for 8 men, the Parish quota for the Militia, and £80 for not finding four men for additional forces.

17th December, 1805. Jury sworn, and unanimously agreed under Property Tax Act to certify seventy men and women in the Parish with less incomes than £60 per annum.

18th April, 1808. William Waland (Beadle), to be paid 2s. per week, by reason of his infirmity, he engaging to prevent men and boys gambling, particularly on Sundays.

Court, Baron of Wimbledon, to plot of ground near Churchyard, and purchased of Reverend Morice, whereon Engine-house erected.

29th June, 1816. Mr. Francis Molyneux Ommanney thanked for his gift of the Engine-house.

24th July, 1816. Resolved two rooms (over Vestry) on North side of Church, be appropriated to instruction of boys and girls belonging to the extended Charity Schools.

26th November, 1818. Resolved to cover Pulpit, &c., with black cloth, in consequence of the death of Queen Charlotte, Consort of his Majesty George III., who died at Kew on Tuesday, 17th, at twenty minutes past one.

24th February, 1820. Mr. Henry Hope's Steward attended and consented to abate nuisance in Stopping up footway leading through Stonehill field from Richmond to Barnes and Mortlake.

25th May, 1820. Resolved inexpedient to increase price paid per dozen for destroying Sparrows, but to continue present allowance.

1st March, 1821. As beggars had increased, three of the ablest men in Workhouse to be furnished with great-coats, hats, and staves to warn all suspicious persons against begging.

22d September, 1823. A new door ordered to Watch House looking into Churchyard.

13th November, 1823. Two Iron Gates ordered to be placed to churchyard at North end.

14th April, 1826. Workhouse men to go about as heretofore to keep out beggars.

17th April, 1827. Mr. Frederick Reeves had leave to stop up road leading through ground formerly belonging to Mrs.

directed to settle disputed boundaries with Parishes of Barnes, Putney, and Richmond.

21st April, 1829. Parish Clerk to be supplied with a proper robe.

17th December, 1829. Messrs. King, Scot, and Palmer appointed Parish Doctors (Dr. F. Palmer, the grandson, now practices in the parish as his father did before him).

17th June, 1830. Resolved no poor man or woman that keeps a dog shall be excused from paying rates or receive parochial relief.

1st July, 1830. Church to be put in black by reason of death of George IV., who died 26th June about 3 A.M.

24th March, 1831. Churchyard paths paved.

19th May, 1831. William George Adam, occupying house in Richmond Park, granted leave to divert footpath from Richmond Park road through Stonehill fields and Palewell Common in lieu of present one.

8th March, 1832. Resolved to recommend Vestry to accept handsome offer of Mr. Gilpin of £150 for Pest House adjoining his land.

12th August, 1836. Singers' Gallery repaired and enlarged at expense of Sir. F. M. Ommanney.

23rd September, 1836. Churchwardens and Overseers to let late Workhouse for three years at not less than £25, and to dispose of the furniture therein by auction.

20th January, 1837. Read a letter from the Solicitor of the London and Richmond Railway Company when Resolution passed to oppose—

1. Because the Inhabitants, either collectively or individually (even if Railway completed), would not derive the smallest benefit.

2. That most serious annoyance would be experienced by

of private property and cause an irreparable injury to houses and lands of several of the Inhabitants.

4. No advantages, as there is no manufactory or object of commerce along the whole route to be benefited.

5. That if completed it would tend to the increase of the desecration of the Lord's day in this neighbourhood.

3rd February, 1837. Churchwardens to apply to Magistrates for an Order to stop the nuisance of playing at football in the public ways.

17th April, 1838. Resolved to enlarge the Church.

19th April, 1838. Resolved to apply to Secretary of State to have Metropolitan Police established in Parish.

30th August, 1838. Resolved to take down Engine-Shed and to alter house lately occupied by the late Thomas Peters and use it as an Engine-house at an expense not exceeding £100.

27th June, 1839. Plans for increasing accommodation in Church approved and Churchwardens to apply for a Faculty.

27th February, 1840. Leave granted to Thomas Fitzgerald, Esquire, to stop up a footpath called Snake Alley leading from the Lower Richmond Road to the banks of the River Thames and a certain Road or Highway leading out of the said Lower Richmond Road and leading from Mortlake to Kew.

20th August, 1840. Churchwardens to be empowered to raise by loan £800 for alterations of Church at 4 per cent per annum. Vestry roof to be renewed.

18th April, 1842. Resolution as Inspector of weights and measures appointed the selection of Ale Conners be discontinued, last persons appointed as such on the 20th March, 1841, were : William Babbage and Jonathan Pearson.

19th August, 1842. A piece of ground, purchased from the Reverend Thomas Maurice in 1813, directed to be enclosed and added to Churchyard. In the notice convening the vestry,

29th September, 1842. Path leading through Churchyard to Tinder box Alley directed to be shut up as unnecessary and injurious to the graves.

6th October, 1842. Mr. W. Holman had leave to divert Wright's walk (which went across where the railway is now, close in front of Portobello House.)

8th June, 1843. Trustees of National School to have Old Workhouse as a School.

1st February, 1844. Archbishop of Canterbury's letter read as to whether any of the Parishioners objected to the Reverend Mr. Reeves having removed the old Font from the South East part of Church to the Middle Aisle, resolved the alteration made was preferable to its former position.

9th May, 1844. Mr. Fitzgerald to be applied to, to allow a pump to be sunk in King's Arms (Mortlake Hotel) Field (now playground).

23rd May, 1844. Surveyor to make bridge over creek by path wall from Palewell Common to Roehampton Lane, Roehampton paying half the Cost.

8th August, 1844. Churchwardens authorized for £200 to sell Pest House to Mr. Wm. Gilpin.

15th May, 1845. Playground first mooted, about ten acres of the Common suggested to be exchanged for land near the village.

6th March, 1846. London and Richmond Railway as to proposing raising Road two feet at Sheen Lane, thought to be dangerous, and as to bridge over Rail at Church path.

30th December, 1847. A Petition to be sent to the Commissioners of Police, complaining of the giving up of the Police Station by the Churchyard main entrance gates, and

**List of Some of the Principal Works referred to  
for Information.**

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Wm. Cobbett, Rides in Surrey, 1830, also 1853.  
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of the river, with houses and names of  
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round.  
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Chronicles Edward I. and II., edited Wm. Stubbs,  
1882  
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Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ Auctori-  
tate, P. Nicholai IV., A.D. 1291.  
Kearsley's Strangers' Guide, 1791.  
A History of the Principal Rivers of Great Britain,  
2 vols, 1796.  
Index Villaris, by Adams, 1680.  
Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium in Turri Lon-

**List of the Curates, Incumbents, and Vicar of  
St. Mary's, Mortlake.**

— Kitchen, 1606.

George Langford, B.D., 1617-1630.

John Tookie, 1633-1637.

John Robinson, 1638-1648.

David Clarkson, B.D., app<sup>d</sup>. 13th Feb., 1655, expelled for non-conformity.

Robert Parkes, app<sup>d</sup>. June, 1656, (Minister app<sup>d</sup>. by Cromwell to assist Com<sup>ee</sup>. in displacing ignorant Ministers and School-masters).

Robert Anderson, on resignati<sup>n</sup>. of John Robinson, 27th June, 1662  
1671.

Joseph Thompson, 5th Jan., 1671-1678.

William Hopkins, Preb. of Worcester, 25th June, 1678-1681.

William Jones, on resignation William Hopkins, 23rd June, 1681  
1720.

William Branston, D.D., on death of Wm. Jones, 19th Augt., 1720-  
1735.

Philip Smalridge, M.A., on death of Dr. Branston, 25th Nov.,  
1735-1751.

Thomas Cornthwaite, on death of P. Smalridge, 2nd Dec., 1751-  
1799.

Septimus Collinson, D.D., on death of Thos. Cornthwaite, 16th Nov.  
1799, resigned 1813, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford and  
Preb of Worcester.

Edward Owen, B.A., Licensed in 1813, resigned 1820.

Edward James, M.A., Licensed 1820, resigned 1832.

## APPENDIX.

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### From Documents of Inventories of Church Goods at the Record Office.

#### Mortlake.

This inventori taken by the said Juri the xiiijth of December in the year above written of all and every soche church goods as doth or ought to apperteine unto the said parish in the charg of the churchwardens hereafter appereth :—

Inprimis ij chalices of silver  
parcell gilt  
Item iiij vestmentes  
Item a cope

Item ij towelles  
Item iij aulter clothes  
Item a sauns bell  
Item in the step<sup>le</sup> iiij belles

M<sup>d</sup> Thes were churchwardens in the first year of the Kinges majesties reigne that now is

JOHN FISSHER.  
JOHN CHAMBER.

M<sup>d</sup> Ther was sold cl<sup>b</sup> of latten for xxx<sup>s</sup> xiiij<sup>lb</sup> pewter for viij<sup>s</sup> xliij<sup>lb</sup> of wax for xv<sup>s</sup> a barre of yron and a beame of timber for vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> a canapie for iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> ij aulter clothes for iij<sup>li</sup> x<sup>s</sup> ij latten candlestickes for iij<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup> ob all whiche wer sold by the concent of the parishioners and amounteth to vj<sup>li</sup> xvj<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup> ob.

M<sup>d</sup> Ther was stolen out of the said church by night iij vestmentes ij copes and a pix of copper and gilt, but by whom we know not.

M<sup>d</sup> Also that ther is dew unto the said wardens by the said church x<sup>ls</sup>.

RICHARD HOLAND,	}	Sidemen.
JOHN STOCKDON,	}	
JOHN MOUNT,	}	Wardens charged
WILLIAM OURSELL,	}	with the goodes.

**Mortlacke.**

This is the inventorie indentide of all the plate, juelles, orna-  
mentes and belles within the parishe church of Mortlacke, in the  
Countie of Surrey, made betwene Sir Thomas Carden, knyght,  
Nicholas Legh, and John Scott, Esquiers, commysioners by commis-  
sion appoyntide within the hundrede of Brixstone in the said countie  
of the one partie, and John Stokedene and Richarde Hollyn, sydemen,  
parishoners of the saide parishe of the other partie. Datide the  
xviij<sup>th</sup>. daie of Octobre in the vj<sup>th</sup> yere of the raigne of our most  
drade soveraigne lorde Edwarde the vj<sup>d</sup> by the grace of God king  
of Englande, Ffraunce, and Irelande, defendor of the faithe and in  
erthe of the Church of Englund and also of Ireland supream  
headd viz:—

Ffirst towre chalises of sylver	:	damaske another of
parcell gilte wayng xxvj ownzes	:	blewe damaske
and iij quartours	:	Item a cope of grene damaske
Item iij vestementes whereof one	:	Item ij towelles
is of crymson velvett a nother of	:	Item iij alterclothes
[ ] velvett partly em-	:	Item in the steple iij belles
broyderyd one other of grene	:	and a saunze bell

A certificat of the accomptes of the churchwardens ther as con-  
cernyng suche goodes of the church as byn solde and to what use  
the monay of it hathe byn employede sythens the ffirst yere of the  
raigne of our most drade soveraigne lorde kinge Edwarde the VI<sup>th</sup>.

Churchwardens—John Ffyssher and John Chamber were church-  
wardens in the ffirst yere of our soveraigne lordes most gracious  
raigne.

Receiptes—Receivede for cl. li of latten solde by the consent of  
the parishe [ ].

Received for xiiij. li of pewter by the consent of the parishe  
[blank].

Receivede for xliij<sup>li</sup> of wax by the consent of the parishe [blank].

Receivede for a barre of ierne, and a beme of tymber, by the con-  
sent of the parish ij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

Receivede for a canapy of stayned clothe by the consent of the  
parishe iij<sup>s</sup> iiii<sup>d</sup>.

Churchwardens—Richarde Jacke and Robert Stokedene were  
churchwardens in the seconde yere of our soveraign lordes most

Churchwardens—John Chylde and Richarde Hollyn were churchwardens in the thirde yere of our soveraign lordes most gracious raign.

In this yere was nothing solde.

Churchwardens—John Childe and Richarde Hollyn were Church wardens in the ffourthe yere of our soveraign lordes most gracious raign.

In this yere was nothing solde.

Churchwardens—John Mownte, and William Cursell were churchwardens in the fyft yere of our soveraign lordes most gracious raign.

Receiptes—Receivede for ij alterclothes to thuse of the church for makinge of the pulpett and settes by the consent of the parishe iij<sup>li</sup> x<sup>s</sup>.

Receivede for ij latten candelstykes waying xix. li by the consent of the parishe iij<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup> ob.

In this yere the church was robbyd of thes parcelles of orna-  
mentes following :—

Ffyrst iij vestmentes

Item ij Copes

Item a pyx of copper

and gilt

Churchwardens—John Mowte and William Cursell are nowe churchwardens in the vj<sup>th</sup> yere of our soveraign lords most gracious raigne.

In this yere ther is nothing solde.

*Taken from a book at Record Office. ("Surrey Church Goods,"  
Edw. VI).*

### **Mortlake.**

Wardins—John Monte, William Cursell.

Delyverid to the Churchwardins there the xix day of May, anno regni regis Edwardi vj septimo by Sir Thomas Saunder, John Scott, and Nicholas Legh, and William Saunder, commissioners of our soveraign lorde the king among others to y<sup>e</sup> effect these parcelles of church gooddes hereafter ensuyng :—

A Challice of sylver and gilt  
poiz xij ozd.

A cope of grene damask  
for the communion table.

Also remaining in there charge to the kinges use three belles  
a saunce bell.

Received a challice of ... poiz xiii ozd

## Epitaphs on Tablets and Grave-Stones in Church and Vestry.

The following are nearly the whole of the inscriptions (with the exception of the Willis tomb and that of John Partridge, the astrologer's, which are on stones in the churchyard) on the tablets and gravestones in the church and vestry, but a number of the tablets have been moved at different times to other parts of the church.

On a brass plate formerly fixed on a stone within the rails on the ground on the north side are the words :—

In obitum Do. Abigail  
Rashleygh 5 Ann.  
defunct, xx. die  
Julii 1616.

For yeares a childe, for sparkles of God's grace,  
A Jewel rich intoomb'd lyes in this place ;  
Her ashes (onely) here, all else is gone to rest,  
God takes them youngest whom he loveth best.

On another brass plate on the north wall :—

Here lyeth the body of Edward Myles, servant to Prince Henry and Prince Charles, who deceased the 20th May, 1618.

Here lyeth the body of Anthony Holt,  
Esq., Clark Comptroller to the Queenes most  
excellent Majestye Queen Elizabeth, who  
served in the Court for the space of Fyve  
and fortie yeres and deceased the first  
day of March and in the threescore and  
three yere of his age  
By thynkyng of Death He hath obtayned Lyfe.

Here lyeth the body of Richard Byfeild  
Rector of Long Ditton in this county  
thirty five years, who having  
painfully and constantly taught and

---

Here lyes interred near this  
Place the body of Jonathan  
Clark, Gent (the son of James  
of Greate Torrington in the  
County of Devon) who  
departed this life the 12th day  
of February, 1670, about the  
56 yeare of his age.

Likewise, here lyes interred  
the body of John Clark, brother to Jonathan,  
for his faithfull services, made Major in the army  
which restored King Charles the second under the  
conduct of General Monck, and afterwards made a captain  
in his majesties guards whence commanding his  
Company over into Flanders he contracted a disease  
whereof he dyed (much lamented by all that  
knew him) on the 20th day of August in the yeare  
of our Lord, 1679, and in the 55 yeare  
of his Age.

---

Here lyeth the body  
of the Honourable Francis Coventry, Esq.,  
second son (by a second marriage) to the  
Right Honourable Thomas Lord Coventry  
Baron of Alsborough, Lord Keeper of  
the great seal of England in the Reign  
of King Charles I.

He was born at Crombe in the County of Worcester and died A.D.  
1699, in the 87 year of his age.

---

On an oval white marble enchased in black :

Heic

Juxta, situs est  
Gulielmus Hawkins. Armiger,

cœtera denique integritas summa  
 longum dabunt superstitem.  
 Fas tanti meritos capiat breve marmor bonores,  
 Arctaque prolixam depingat linea mentem ;  
 Vix unum celebret saxum pietatis Amoris,  
 Victura in terris cui tot monumenta supersunt  
 Mansolæa ruunt, &c. cedat Pyramis igni,  
 Æs durum exedit tempus perit usque sepulchrum  
 Tristia fatali clauduntur carmina puncto :  
 Æternum marmor carmenque perennius ære,  
 excelsa invictæ posuit fundamina famæ,  
 Cui virtus longos memorabit bonesta Triumphos.  
 Obüt, Jan. 31st. Ætatis Suæ  
 1677 53

On a white stone in the middle aisle :—

In Memory of Mrs. Hannah, late  
 Wife of Nath. Bull, Gent.,  
 who dyed 21st October, A.D.

1710 Æt 53.

Whilst 8 months constant pain her patience tryed,  
 Job like she liv'd and Simeon like she dy'd,  
 Death with a christian fortitude she fac'd,  
 So dying fast the end of life embrac'd.  
 Judge, reader, which the noblest conquest gains,  
 The victor triumphs but the vanquish'd reigns.

On the south side of the churchyard, on a black marble, supported with white, is this inscription :—

Johannes Partridge, Astrologus  
 & Medicine Doctor,  
 Natus Est apud, East Sheen.  
 in comitatu, Surry  
 18 die Januarii Anno, 1644,  
 & mortuus est Londini  
 24 die Junii, Anno, 1715,  
 Medicinam fecit duobus Reethibus



On another tomb near above is inscribed :—

Hic Jacet, Thomas Willis  
(Filius secundus Henrici Willis,  
de Medio Templo, London Gen.,  
& Elizabethæ Ux Ejus),  
magnæ indolis & Spei Juvenis,  
Qui obiit 2<sup>o</sup> Decemb,  
Anno { Dom., 1708,  
Ætat Sux, 14.

Hic etiam Juxta Jacent Maria  
Margareta & Philadelphia,  
Tres filiarum dictarum  
Henrici & Elizab. quæ in cunis,  
In hac Parochia obiere.  
Hic etiam deponitur dictus  
Henricus Willis  
Qui obiit, 25 Aprilis,

Anno { Dom., 1712,  
Ætat, 48.

---

Near this Place the body of Will Henry Lambart, son of Col.  
Richard Lambart and Elizabeth his wife, dyed June y<sup>e</sup> 25th, 1766,  
aged 5 months.

---

To the Memory of Nicholas Godschall, who died May 13th 1748,  
aged 62, and Sarah his relict, who died Janr. 21st, 1750, aged 56.

---

In a vault near lies the body of Harry Spencer, who died 26 May  
1769, aged 71, also that of Mrs. Elizabeth Spencer his relic, who died  
22 December, 1784, aged 80.

---

In Memory of Frances Mary Coderc Browne, wife of William  
Browne who died at Sheen, March the 3rd, 1791, in the 35th year of  
her age, also of her husband, Wm. Browne, who died 14 July, 1803,  
aged 71.

In Memory of Elizabeth Francis, daughter of Philip Francis, Esq., and of Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life on the 14th of July, 1804, aged 40 years, thus following to an untimely grave her beloved sister Harriet Francis, who died at Nice on the 2nd Jany. 1803, over whom she had watched with devoted affection during a lingering consumption, and whose loss she had lamented but nine months when it was the Will of Providence to afflict her with the same disorder. Her sufferings were great, but she preserved to her last moments that fortitude of mind and tenderness of heart which had ever been the most remarkable of her many virtues.

Here also lie interred the remains of

Sir Philip Francis, K.B.

Father of Elizabeth and Harriet Francis,

who departed this life

on the 22nd day of December, A.D. 1818, aged 78 years, in fulfilment of the earnest wish expressed in his Will that he might be buried in the same grave with his dearest and most lamented daughter Elizabeth.

---

Charlotte Anne Aynscombe

Died Febr<sup>y</sup> 8th, 1799.

---

Sacred to the memory of

Vincent, third son

of Robert Cracroft, Esq.

of Hackthorn, in the County of Lincoln,

and Augusta his wife.

He died the 28th day of November, 1826,  
in the Ninth Year of his age.

---

Charles King, Surgeon,

of this Parish

Died January 29, 1814 ; aged 83 years.

Ann King, his wife,

Died May 14, 1791 ; aged 40 years.

John King, M.D., their second son,

In memory of  
Charlotte, last surviving child of the late  
Baron George Best,  
who departed this life, September 10, 1852,  
Aged 59 years.

By her express desire, her mortal remains were deposited within  
these walls in the grave containing those of her mother and sister.

She resided upwards of fifty years in this parish and died greatly  
beloved and sincerely lamented.

---

Near this place are deposited  
the earthly remains  
of four infant children of Edward Penrhyn,  
and Charlotte his wife.

Eleanor Louisa. Born May 11, 1829; died June 11, 1829.

Charles Augustus, Born Nov. 7, 1830; died Sept. 14, 1831.

A Male Child. Born Dec. 2, 1831; died the same day.

George. Born Dec. 24, 1832; died the same day.

---

Near this place  
lieth the body of  
Elizabeth Upton,  
Relict of  
John Upton, Esq.,  
Turkey Merchant.  
She died y<sup>e</sup> 3rd of March,  
1771.  
Aged 65 years.

---

Sacred to the Memory of  
Sir Francis Molyneux Ommanney Knt  
of Norfolk Street, London,  
and of this Parish,  
To which he was a liberal and cheerful benefactor.  
He was born Oct. 4th, 1774,  
and died Nov. 7th, 1840.  
Also of Dame Georgiana Frances Ommanney,  
widow of the above,  
She was born June, 28th, 1776,

*History of Mortlake.*

Sacred

To the Memory of the Benevolent  
Elizabeth Taylor, Spinster,  
of Brick Farm, Mortlake,  
Ob., May 8th, 1837, Æt 72

---

To the endeared Memory of  
Anne,

Second daughter of George and Isabella Twining.  
For many years Inhabitant of East Sheen.  
She died at Kew the 10th of January, 1846,  
and is buried at the Cemetery, Kensal Green.

---

In Memory of

William Brewster,  
the beloved and youngest son of  
George and Isabella Twining.  
He died at Upper Tooting, Surrey,  
May 25th, 1851; aged 30 years,  
and is buried at the Cemetery, Kensal Green.

---

Sacred to the Memory of  
Catherine,

the wife of George Cholmondeley  
of Cholmondeley in Cheshire,  
daughter of the late Sir Philip Francis, K.B.,  
whose mortal remains are deposited in the vault  
beneath this Vestry. She was born on the 23rd March, 1772,  
and died on the 11th September, 1823.

---

To the Memory of  
Mr. William Woolfe,  
this Tablet

was put up by the Inhabitants of the Parish in testimony of his  
long tried zeal, and strict integrity in the discharge of his duty as  
Vestry Clerk for 55 years.

He was a kind and truly, honest man. Born 1754, died  
June 5th, 1828

Sacred  
To the Memory of  
William Wynne Smith, Esq.,  
whose remains  
were interred on the North side of this Church.  
He died on the 15th November, 1836,  
Aged 56.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.

Also Elizabeth Smith, wife of W. W. Smith, Esq., who died 11th of Nov. 1869, aged 82.

Rejoicing in hope through Jesus Christ our Lord

---

In a vault near this tablet lie the remains of Frederick Wood-Ommanney of Putney in this County, eldest son of Sir Francis Molyneux Ommanney and Georgina Frances his wife.

He was born on the 24th May, 1805, and died at East Sheen after a lingering sickness on the 14th July, 1834.

Respected and beloved by all who knew him.

In his life, shone forth not only the virtues of domestic and social affection but the Christian graces of humility, Integrity, purity, Benevolence and piety.

In his decline and death was seen an eminent example of resignation to the will of God and reliance on the merits of his Saviour.

---

In Memory of  
Manaton Collingwood Ommanney, Esq.,  
For 26 years in the Bengal Civil Service,  
The 6th son of Sir F. M. Ommanney, Kt. and  
Georgiana Frances his wife.

He was born March 19th, 1813, and died July 8th 1857,  
(He was Judicial Commissioner at Lucknow and was killed by a round shot at the defence, leaving a widow and 6 children).

---

Near this spot are interred the remains  
of Susanna, the wife of  
Sir William Barclay, Bart.,

*History of Mortlake.*

Also of  
 Susanna, their eldest daughter,  
 wife of Thomas Mounteney,  
 County of Leicester,

who died on the 5 January, 1825, in her 73rd year.

This Tablet was erected by Richard Holland, Esq<sup>re</sup> of Moreton,  
 Hampsted, Devon, as a tribute of his sincere and immutable friend-  
 ship towards Susanna Mounteney.

---

To the endeared Memory  
 Lewis Mullens  
 youngest child of  
 Joseph and Mary Blunt  
 of this Parish  
 who died  
 August 15th 1850,  
 Aged 4 years and two months,  
 and who is interred near this spot.

---

Henry Brownlow Frederick  
 the beloved son of  
 Brownlow William and Louisa Knox,  
 March XIII., 1849,  
 aged 15.

---

In Memory of  
 The Rev. James Henry Bower, M.A.  
 late of East Sheen,  
 formerly vicar of Newnham Kent,  
 who died at Teignmouth, 9th Sept<sup>r</sup> 1880,  
 greatly beloved and respected,  
 Also of Mary Catherine Hill,  
 Aunt of the above,  
 an old Inhabitant of East Sheen,  
 who died in June, 1858.

Their remains are interred in the Cemetry of this Parish.

Leonard Hammond of Cheame in the County of Surrey, Esq., and wife of Henry Viscount Sidmouth, by whom this Monument was erected, in testimony of profound regret and indissoluble attachment, born May 14th, 1760, died June 23rd 1811. (Here follows 16 lines of poetry.)

---

On the north-east of the church, under a new painted glass window, is a brass plate with the words : "To the glory of God and in memory of W. Harman Nicholls, M.A., Clerk, died July 13th, 1867.

---

On a Tablet on the South Wall is the following Record :—

This Church was enlarged in the year 1840. By which means nearly 400 additional sittings were obtained, and in consequence of a grant from the Church Building Society, 320 of that number are hereby declared free and unappropriated for ever. The previous provision of church room being 880 sittings, 98 of which number are free.

Edward Aislabie Ommanney.

Perpetual Curate.

Henry Brown }  
George Palin } Churchwardens.

Samuel Beachcroft, Architect.

---

From the Records of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, it appears that the Rectory of Wimbledon with the liability of finding a curate for that Church and its Chapels (Mortlake being one) was before the year 1637 leased to Lord Wimbledon. In 1670, to William, Earl of Bedford and John Russell, in 1679 to Edward Christin in trust for the Osborne family. In 1691 to the Duke of Leeds and later on Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough and Earl Spencer 1784, were respectively lessees under the Dean and Chapter.

In the London Journal (weekly) between 1843 and 1850 is a story read by me some years ago and called, I believe "The King's Arms," in which certain persons then living in the Parish were represented under slightly fictitious names easily recognisable, and in one number the front gateway of old Cromwell House is shewn.

In 1860, the Rifle Butt on Sheen Common was built by subscription for the use of the then 9th Surrey R.V. Corps now known under a different number, and which was also used for many years by the

Limited, and bought the freehold of the Common from Earl Spencer (subject to the Copyholders rights) in 1880, when the Earl as a condition of the sale by him for £2500 obtained also from the Society £1000 to be paid, the Inns of Court Corps for their right to use, the Butt.

The following tradesmen of Mortlake used to issue copper tokens or pence. William Thornewton (arms in centre) R in Mortlacke, 1665, his half-penny.

Peter White in Morelack P<sup>W</sup>D—R “Honi soit qui mal y pense.” (The Arms of London in centre).

Within the last 25 years there was no pathway on the north side of the Upper Richmond Road from Forties Footpath to Mr. F. R. Kinghorn’s Nursery Grounds, and it is only within the last two years such pathway has been asphalted.

Mr. Beachcroft took a drawing five years ago of the fine old wooden chest in the vestry, which he afterwards had lithographed.

On the north side of Colston’s Almshouses abutting on the Richmond Road, and immediately facing Mr. Page’s grocer’s shop, Clarence Road (now Mr. Henry Searle’s), stood the Old Pound, since removed to Sheen Common, and on the south of Almshouses was Goodfellow’s premises, an old wooden house near Mr. Penrhyn’s gates, since pulled down. On the opposite or east side of the road from Colston’s is the house formerly occupied by a Miss Hills, subsequently by the Rev. John Thomas Manley, and bought about four years ago by Mr. Dunkly, in front of which was a small green on which the boys played (now enclosed with carriage gate entrances), with a passage on south side of house, in which was a Pond leading to some cottages at the rear of the house, now pulled down and enclosed. The oldest house in the Parish until four years ago, when it was destroyed by fire, stood on the south side of The Ship premises, and was built in James I.’s reign, and was a very quaint old place covered with ivy, having a tiled roof.

The central stained glass window on the east side of the church was presented by Captain Walter Wood and his wife of ye Firs



The Names of the Benefactors of this Parish,

A.D. 1667:

Mr. Smiths' gift yearly for ever . . . . .	£3
Mr. Seales' gift in bread yearly . . . . .	5
Mrs. Hulenburch gave forever 3 tenements, chiefly to put out Parish children apprentices.	
Mr. Juxons, with his son and grandsons, gift for ever 4 alms- houses.	

Mr. Charles West gave 2 silver Flaggons and a salver.

Mrs. Ann Clarke, widow, gave forever . . . . .	120
--	-----

Which is to be distributed thus :

To the Minister 20s. yearly to preach a sermon on St. Stephen's day . . . . .	1
and to be given amongst the poor on the same day	5

Mrs. Ann Colson . . . . .	10
Mr. Hans Charles . . . . .	10
Sir John Temple . . . . .	50
Sir Samuel Dashwood . . . . .	20
Mr. Richard Beauchamp . . . . .	20
Mr. Matthew Decker gave for the Clock and Cupylow of the Church . . . . .	50
Mr. Le Cane gave for the Poor . . . . .	20
The Lady Temple gave . . . . .	20

Given for a stock to buy Coals for the releif of the Poor :

Mr. Wm. Simonds . . . . .	5
Mr. John Juxon . . . . .	10
Mr. Edwin Browne . . . . .	10
Mr. William Rushout . . . . .	10
John Hylin, Esq. . . . .	10
Isaac Light, Esq. . . . .	10
Mrs. Elizabeth Goodenough . . . . .	20
Sir John Cullen, Bart. . . . .	20
Lady Cullen . . . . .	20
Mr. Thomas Sleigh . . . . .	5
William Hawkins, Esq. . . . .	10
Mr. John Hawkins . . . . .	10

**The following is a List of the 8 Church Bells, with  
the Inscriptions thereon, and times of ringing.**

*Treble.*

- 1.—I to the Church the living call  $\text{g}$   
But to the grave the tenour all  $\text{g}$   
I was recast by subscription, 1784. Pain & Cotterell, church-  
wardens. Thomas Janaway of Chelsea, Fecit.
- 2.—Thos. Lester, of London, made me. Theodore Eccleston,  
Esq., 1746.
- 3.—Made by Phillip Wightman, 1694.
- 4.—1694. P. W.
- 5.—Made by Phillip Wightman, 1694.
- 6.—Recast by subscription of the Ringers. Rt. Catlin (Fecit),  
1751.
- 7.—Made by Phillip Wightman, 1694.

*Tenor.*

- 8.—Made by Phillip Wightman, 1695.  
Clock Bell, 1712.

The death-knell is tolled 12 hours after death. The tellers or strokes used before the knell denote the sex—3 times 3 for a male, and 3 times 2 for a female. On Sundays two bells are chimed at 8 A.M. for three minutes, and tolled two minutes. The second bell is rung for five minutes. For services, the Bells are rung or chimed for fifteen minutes, and then the tenor is tolled for ten. The “ringing-in” is on the treble for five minutes. The sixth bell is rung for an hour before a Vestry is held, and also on Shrove Tuesday (Pancake day), between 11.30 and 12 noon. This is a solitary instance of ringing the “Pancake” bell in Surrey. This, previous to the Reformation, was the bell used to call parishioners to be “shriven” on the last day before Lent; and the old Catholic custom as to Sunday ringing still survives in many places, such as the 8 o’clock “Matins bell” and the 9 A.M. “Mass bell,” which are still rung at Mortlake.

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